Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIX NO. 2 BOMBAY: JANUARY 12, 1941. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

A KASHMIRI BEAUTY

—V. A. Mali

INDIAN DIVISION IN THE WESTERN DESERT OF EGYPT

A tank-hunting squad going into action.

A tank-hunting squad using "Molotoff" cocktails against an ambushed tank.

Indian Rifle Regiment in their front line position.

On the look-out for enemy aircraft during operations in the desert.

Left—These kiddies can "take" bombing. Scene after the night bombing of a London orphanage. A nurse bends over to see that the kiddies, now in the open air, are all right. But curiosity seems to be the predominant emotion among her young charges.

Right—Dotted all over Britain in small observation posts are trained men watching for the approach of enemy aircraft.

Here a member of Britain's Observer Corps—incidentally an entirely voluntary organisation—studies a chart showing the various types of enemy aircraft.

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Boyhood Days Of Tagore

Poet's Reminiscences Of "Mills Of Learning" Seven Decades Ago

(The following are extracts from the autobiographical notes, originally written in Bengali and now translated into English appearing in "The Visvabharati Quarterly.")

NOWADAYS the city's pleasures flow on like a full river, without a moment's pause. At any hour of the day there is a cinema show somewhere, and whoever pleases may see it for a trifling sum. But in those days entertainments were few and far between, like water holes dug in the sandy bed of a dried up river, three or four miles apart. Like these too they lasted only a few hours, and the wayfarers hastily gathered round, drinking from their cupped hands to quench their thirst.

The old days were like a king's son who, from time to time on festive occasions, or according to his whim, distributes rich and royal gifts to all within his jurisdiction. Modern days are like a merchant's son, sitting at the crossroads on some great highway with many kinds of cheap and tawdry goods spread glittering before him, and drawing his customers by highway and byway from every side.

* * * *

Lessons In Music

From morning till night the mills of learning went on grinding. To wind up this creaking machinery was the work of "Shejdada"—Hemendranath. He was a stern taskmaster, but it is of no use now to hide the fact that the greater part of the cargo with which he sought to load our minds was tipped out of the boat and sent to the bottom. My learning at any rate was a profitless cargo.

'Shejdada' made all arrangements for the education of his eldest daughter. When the time came he got her admitted into the Loreto Convent School, but even before that she had become proficient in Bengali. He also gave Protibha a thorough training in western music, which, however, did not cause her to lose her skill in Indian music. Among the gentlemen's families of that time she had no equal in Hindustan songs.

It is one merit of western music that its scales and exercises demand diligent practice, that it makes for a sensitive ear, and that the discipline of the piano allows of no slackness in the matter of rhythm.

Meanwhile she had learnt Indian music from her earliest years from our teacher Vishnu. In this school of music I also had to be entered. No present-day musician, whether famous or obscure, would have consented to touch the kind of songs with which Vishnu initiated us. They were the very commonest kind of Bengali folk songs. Let me give you a few examples:

"A gypsy lass is come to town
To paint tattoos, my sister.
The painting's nothing, so they tell,
Yet she on me has cast a spell,
And makes me weep and mocks me well,
By her tattoos, my sister."

I remember also a few fragmentary lines, such as:

"The sun and moon have owned defeat,
the firefly's lamp lights up the stage;
The Moghul and the Pathan flag,
the weaver reads the Persian page."

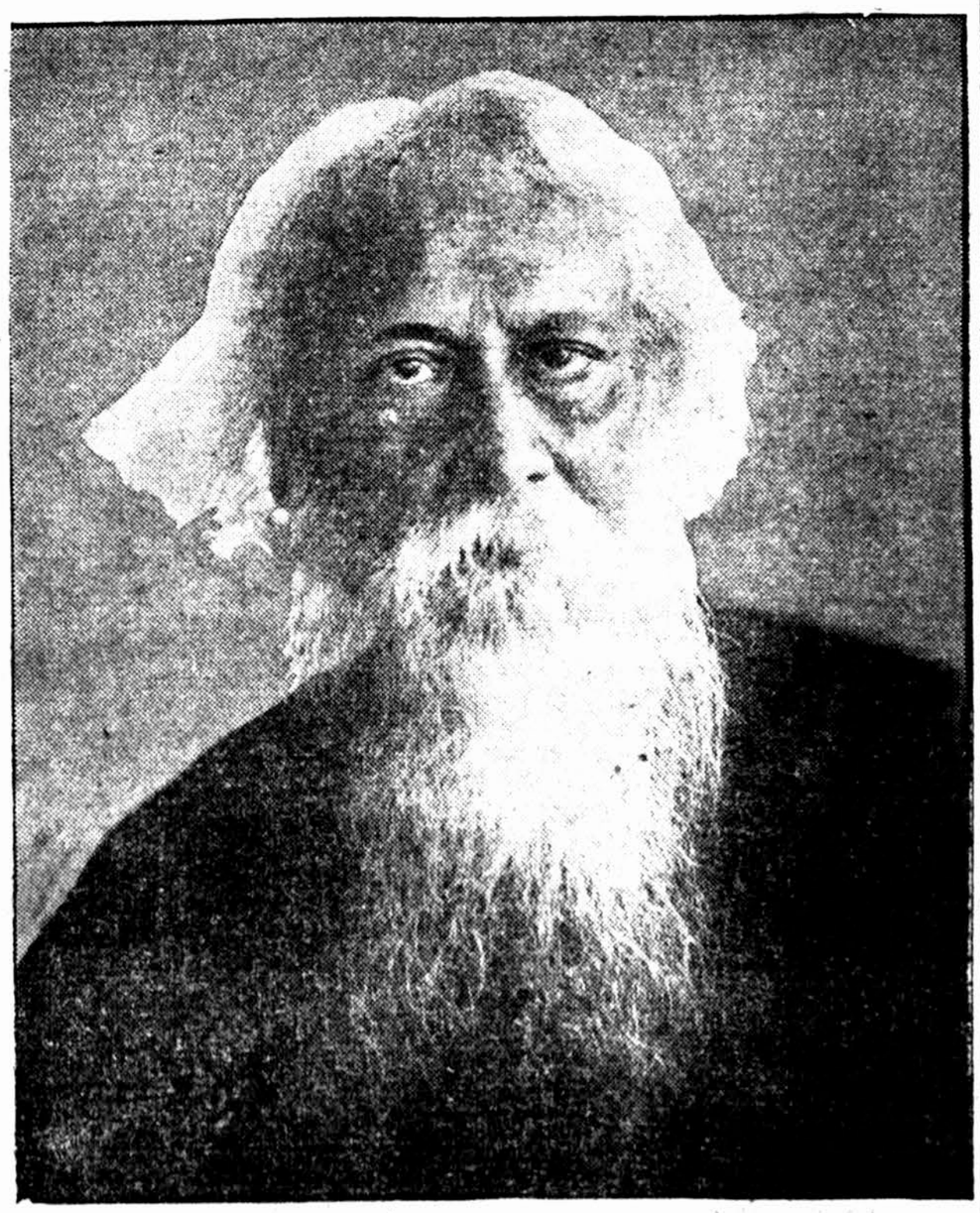
and:

"Your daughter-in-law is the plantain tree,
Mother of Ganesh, let her be—
For if but one flower should blossom and grow
She will have so many children you won't know what to do."

Lines too come back to me in which one can catch a glimpse of old forgotten histories:

"There was a fawning, footlicking cur,
Cut through the jungle of thorn and burr,
Built him a throne...."

The modern custom is first to practise scales—'sa-re-ga-ma', etc. on the harmonium, and then to teach some simple Hindi songs.



RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

But the wise supervisor who was then in charge of our studies understood that boyhood has its own childish needs, and that these simple Bengali words would make themselves a place in our minds much more easily than Hindi speech. Besides this, the rhythm of this folk music did not need accompaniment by drums and instruments. It danced itself into our very pulses. The experiment thus made showed that a child learns his first enjoyment of literature from his mother's nursery rhymes, and his first enjoyment of music from the same source.

The harmonium, that bane of Indian music, was not then in use. I practised my songs with my 'tambura' resting on my shoulder, I did not subject myself to the slavery of the keyboard.

It was no one's fault but my own, that nothing could keep me for many days together in the beaten track of learning. I strayed at will, filling my wallet with whatever gleanings of knowledge I chanced upon. If I had been disposed to give my mind to my studies, the musicians of these days would have had no cause to slight my work. For I had plenty of opportunity. As long as my brother was in charge of my education, I repeated Brahmo songs with Vishnu in an absent-minded fashion. When I felt so inclined I would sometimes hang about the doorway while my brother was practising, and pick up the song that was going on. Once he was singing to the "Behag" air, "O thou of slow and stately tread." Unobserved I listened and fixed the tune in my mind, and astounded my mother—an easy task—by singing it to her that evening. Our family friend Srikantha Babu was absorbed in music day and night. He would sit on the verandah, rubbing 'chameli' oil on his body before his bath, his "hookah" in his hand, and the fragrance of amber-scented tobacco rising into the air. He was always singing, and we boys were always attracted to listen. He never "taught" us songs, he simply sang them, and unconsciously I picked them up. When he could no longer restrain his enthusiasm, he would stand up and dance accompanying himself on the 'sitar' His big expressive eyes shone with enjoyment, he burst into song and would not rest content till I joined in too.

That unknown musician stayed for a few days, just as he chose. No one asked him any questions. At dawn I used to drag him from his mosquito curtains and make him sing to me. (Those who have no inclination for regular study find irregular study a luxury!) The morning melody of "Bansi hamari re"..... would rise on the air. We would never have dreamed of receiving payment for our hospitality, yet this repaid us beyond measure.

After this, when I was a little older, a very great musician called Jadu Bhatta came and stayed in the house. He made one big mistake in undertaking to teach me music, and consequently no teaching took place. Nevertheless, I did casually pick up from him a certain amount of stolen knowledge. I was very fond of the song "The dancing music of the rain to-day", which was set to a 'Kafi' tune, and which remains to this day in my store of rainy season songs But unfortunately just at this time another guest arrived without warning, who had a name as a tiger-hunter. A Bengali tiger-hunter!—that was a real marvel, and it followed that I remained captivated in his room for the greater part of the time. I realise clearly now what I never dreamed of then, that it was to satisfy our persistence and give us the thrill we expected that he brought out his stories, and that the tiger whose fell clutches he described, had in point of fact never touched him at all. But in those days I busied myself eagerly in the liberal provision of 'pan' and tobacco for this hero, and the distant strains of 'kanara' music fell faintly on my indifferent ears.

So much for music. In other studies the foundation provided by "Shejdada" was equally generously laid. It was the fault of my own nature that no great matter came of it. It was with people like me in view that Ramprosad Sen wrote, "O Mind, you do not understand the art of cultivation."

* * * *

In The Inner Apartments

My mind goes back to the parapet-surrounded roof of the inner apartments. It is evening, and Mother has spread her mat and seated herself, with her friends gossiping round her. Their chatter has no need of authentic information, it is only a means of passing the time. There was then no regular supply of valuable and varied ingredients to fill the day, which was not, as now, a closely woven mesh, but like a net of loose texture, full of holes. And therefore, stories and rumours, laughter and jokes, circulated freely, both in the social gatherings of the men and in the women's assemblies. Among Mother's friends the first in importance was Braja Acharya's sister, who was called "Acharjini." She was the daily purveyor of news to the company. Almost evtry day she picked up, (or made up!) and brought with her, every item of fantastic, ominous news in the country. By this means expenditure on all ceremonies calculated to avert impending calamity or the evil eye, was greatly increased.

Into this assembly I imported from time to time my recently acquired book-learning. I informed

(Continued On Page 31)

Reformation Of Indian Wrestling

Impartial Scrutiny Of Suggested Innovations Shows That They Cannot Improve Indigenous System To Any Material Degree

By S. MUZUMDAR

A few weeks ago when my old friends Gama and Imam Buksh came to tea at my place we had a long discussion about various wrestling topics, old and new, and we went over this present question of reforming Indian wrestling, which is agitating the minds of those people who have rashly laid down that Indian wrestling must be wholly remodelled on 'international' lines. Imam does not talk much, but he laughed again and again at seemingly absurd problems.

Mr. Maitra of the "Bombay Chronicle" has discussed this question of 'reform' many times very cautiously and had very kindly allowed me to have my say before, but the whole question has not so far been threshed out. It is better that Gama's opinions should also find a place in deciding this ticklish question,—ticklish because some foreign wrestlers now in India are intent upon ruining the Indian system and have things in their own way. And these, unfortunately, have won an ignorant following.

What is this plea for reform? This has come up within the last two years or so with the advent to India of a bunch of foreign wrestlers. Bhutan Singh wrestled in England and Australia in the catch-as-catch-can style in 1907 and 1908 but he did not raise any question of reform. Gama and Imam wrestled in England in 1910, but instead of reforming their own science, they were happy to discard the foreign technicalities. So did Ahmed Buksh and Kala who fought in England and America in 1911. Ghulam Mohiuddin acquired wider knowledge than any of the above wrestlers by not only learning the Greco-Roman style, but also by defeating easily the then Greco-Roman champion of the world, he didn't bring forward any plea for reformation. Gobar became the British Empire champion in 1916 and the Light-heavyweight champion of the world in 1922 and put in a six years' residence in America. Besides he is a cultured and educated man, he still does not put forward any plea for reformation, but continues supporting the style of his forefathers. Daula Muhammad, 1931 and 1932 won no less than 128 fights in America and Canada in the catch-as-catch-can style, but he too has been silent in this matter of reform

Foreign Wrestlers

Of foreign wrestlers, I have known personally only Kraemar and George Constantine recognise Indian wrestling as great, though Kraemar, swelled-headed as he was at the time on account of his accidental triumph over Goonga, told me that the Indian wrestlers had no brains. But instead of going to reform Indian wrestling he has taken great pains to learn its complexities.

An Australian all-in wrestler who came to see me recently gave me a sample of his omniscient knowledge by saying that Indian wrestling was nothing and was stagnant like ditch-water; it needed much reform and the Indian exponents also needed some grey matter in their heads. He would have all-in to replace Indian wrestling, and his friends King Kong and Harbans Singh to take the places of Gama, Hamida and Imam,—mind you, not by their prowess, but only by the stroke of the pen and by changing Indian mentality. To me all-in is no wrestling of a high order and Gama and Imam thoroughly agree with me.

The reformation pleaded for is briefly this as advocated recently by a Calcutta weekly. (1) Replace the wrestling pit by a mat as used in Europe; (2) do away with the flying fall and recognise only the pin-fall; (3) do away with 'certain dangerous holds'; (4) replace in general the Indian style by the 'international', etc., etc.

Mat v. Mother Earth

"Oh, the mat!" exclaimed Gama, as he scratched his shoulder, remembering the itching sensation of his first contact with one, "I purchased one at Bombay on my way to England and practised on it in the ship and in London. It was, indeed, good riddance when I threw it away." Then he told me how beneficial it is to wrestle in the lap of Mother Earth. It is conducive to health. For this reference may be made to the writings of Bernarr Macfadden and other health authorities who advocate walking barefooted and the taking of mud baths. On a mat one is liable to bruise his skin while wrestling, which risk is wholly eliminated in the Indian wrestling pit, the earth of which is always specially prepared to the softness of velvet. Kraemar developed a liking for the pit and told me that it was infinitely better than the coarse texture of the mat in every respect. Besides, the mat is a paraphernalia of indoor wrestling, inevitable in England and other European countries on account of the climate and lack of space, while the Indian pit is absolutely in keeping with the open air principle of Indian wrestling. Indian wrestling will lose much if the element of free air is taken out of it.

Pinfall v. Flying Fall

If the pinfall is preferred to flying fall, it will save much anxiety and trouble to us people who have frequently to adjudicate in wrestling tournaments, but it will definitely take out a lot from the very fine aspect of Indian wrestling, the aspect of superfine skill, great agility and many beautiful holds and counter-holds. To Indian wrestling such a proposition will mean absolute regression. The adepts of this science perfected by untold generations of Indians need not be reminded that Indian wrestling is so very comprehensive as to include the fundamentals of all the wrestling modes known to the world. Of course, I am not speaking of Glima, the Icelandic form of wrestling which I have not seen. The Indian wrestler, on account of his wide and varied training, has always quickly adapted himself to the needs of catch-as-catch-can, Greco-Roman, all-in and Judo, and acquitted himself formidably well. I need not recite instances, but there is not one foreign wrestler who, on account of his limited training in his own form, has learnt all the intricacies of Indian wrestling successfully. The best European wrestler so far in India is Kraemar; in spite of his great intelligence and adaptability he is yet not a master of the Indian style. Tony Lamarro, who tried to bluff me about the superiority of all-in, put himself under Goonga's tuition for some time, but is scarcely able to meet an Indian at his own game though there are scores and scores of Indians who are fighting him and other foreigners at their own style. Gama rightly defends the flying fall, but is generously ready to concede to these foreigners the safety of the pin-fall.

"Dangerous Holds"

By 'certain dangerous holds' I make out from my experience that the hold on the trunk-slip or "langot" is infinitely disliked by foreigners and those Indians who do not see its importance in the whole scheme of wrestling. But, have not Indian exponents repeatedly agreed to exclude this characteristic Indian hold whenever they have fought catch-as-catch-can, which has always demanded weakening concessions from the Indians? I would like to know which first and second class Indian wrestlers have dishonoured themselves in international competition by granting such vital concessions. This question does not at all arise in the case of our super-wrestlers. Imam is prepared to use only half a dozen elementary tricks in any international competition. It is Gama's own experience that the Indian wrestler is seldom called upon to use unusual holds on a foreign rival, as he frequently is when fighting a clever and skilful countryman; in international competition the simple A B C of Indian wrestling has hitherto done the trick.

"International" Wrestling

There seems to be some muddle-headed thinking about the much advertised 'international' wrestling. Broadly speaking the wrestling is such when it is between wrestlers of two different nationalities. If this word is referred to style, all European forms come under this category. This name was once applied to amateur Olympic wrestling divided into clear periods of standing and ground wrestling. Of the professional group it has lately been applied to all-in, which has been adopted by many Indians for earning money, but has been dropped when there is a question of merit and pleasure of wrestling. By learning all-in and catch-as-catch-can, the Indian exponent has certainly increased his repertoire of holds and tricks and developed his own efficiency, which the European wrestler definitely has not, and so long as he will want to remodel Indian wrestling according to his own likes and dislikes he will always allow the Indian to be his superior and ninety-nine times out of hundred his victor.

Diet And Physique

It is not merely the sense of patriotism which impels me to defend our own style. If, for argument's sake, we adopt this so-called international style, it will directly harm our system of training which is ideal in every jot and title, and which has known no failure; it will also affect the dietetics of the Indian wrestler which has hardly anything new to adopt. The world knows through food scientists that the Punjab diet is the best in the world. Titmuss, MacCarrison and others advocate the wholesale adoption of this diet in England. The Indian wrestler's diet is the finer part of this well-known Punjab diet. Naturally enough, the physique of the Indian wrestler will also undergo a great change with this 'reformation'. He will banish his characteristic elasticity and welcome the characteristic western stiffness of form, and corrode his reserve power so plentifully gathered both by ideal training and diet. I concede there is a great liking in India for the bodily structure of western athletes, and some Indian wrestlers appear uncouth for great bulk. But that is no criterion. Some years ago such well-known American experts as Charles MacMahon and George Jowett wrote to me that the Indian wrestler's physique was ideal in elasticity softness, endurance, and as the emblem of muscular and nervous power.

On account of our own form of training and dieting our champions last a life-time. In America the longest period of wrestling championship retained by a single person was by Joe Stecher from 1927 to 1932. In India the rule is, once a champion always a champion. Some of our reformer friends get fed up as champions here do not change, forgetting that they take some dislodging. Gama would have been a mighty champion to-day at the age of 62, had he not relinquished his title. Imam is champion since 1918 and who is there now in the world to dislodge him though he is 55? Exponents of 'international' wrestling, Kraemar and Harbans Singh have already tried. It is the Indian system that does it.

I with Gama and Imam heartily welcome this enlargement of Indian wrestling. The next champion of India will be such as to offer opposition to the world in catch-as-catch-can, all-in, Judo, etc. That will never be claimed for any single exponent of wrestling either in Europe, America and Japan. The Indian wrestler will continue to be supreme in the world if his ancient system escapes sabotage; otherwise he will lose himself in the vast sea of mediocrity.

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GIBRALTAR OF THE EAST

(One man's foresight—in face of official disapproval—gave Britain Singapore. After more than a hundred years, Sir Stamford Raffles' dream comes true.)

"The future of the history of the world will be fought out at Singapore"—Lord Roberts.

By HARRY HOPKINS

IN the Lion House of the London Zoo there stands a single sculptured head, whose cold lips are perhaps now parted in a faint smile. For at last, after more than a hundred years, the foresight of their owner is vindicated. at last his dream is coming true.

There is no more extraordinary story in the annals of the British Empire. Born on shipboard, son of a poor sea captain, Stamford Raffles went to work at the age of fourteen as a clerk at India House, Britain's commercial capital. So impressed were the directors of the East India Company by their young clerk's work that at 24 they sent him out to Penang to become assistant Secretary to the Governor at £1,500 a year.

Characteristically, he began to master Malay on the voyage out. At a time when officials regarded natives indiscriminately as "niggers", Raffles, scorning escorts and guards, got to know the Malays, studied their history, manners and codes. Slender and frail, wilting in the hot-house climate, he made long journeys among their villages.

To Raffles his territory was not a God-forsaken prison, but a land full of wonderful secrets, awaiting discovery. Everything in it interested him. When in due course he became Governor, it was not unusual to meet in the corridors of Government House a couple of young tigers, a bear, or a newly-discovered moutain bird.

Raffles' Dreams

After Waterloo, the British Government handed back to Holland the East Indies which it had taken into "protective custody". It agreed not to occupy any islands south of Malacca-strait.

At one stroke, Raffles saw all his studies, his reforms, his Empire-building dreams, going for nought. Britain would be cut off from the riches of the East.

But....there was a certain little island he had studied, at the foot of the Malay peninsula. Both English and Dutch had forgotten its existence. There was nothing there but dense jungle. Yet the Power that held that scrap of land—site of the ancient city of Singapura—would command the gateway to the East, the shortest route between Europe and China.

The idea took possession of Raffles. With the cautious assent of his superior, the Governor-General of Bengal, the young official of thirty-eight set sail to do a bit of private Empire-building.

On the 24th February, 1819, his ships dropped anchor in the fine natural harbour. A canoe shot out from the side of one, carrying Raffles, a colleague, and one sepoy soldier. Slowly they paddled up the mangrove-edged river, till in a clearing they saw forty or fifty native huts, and a large dwelling.

Raffles got out, walked up to the big house and knocked on the door. The Tumungong, the local ruler, emerged and they shook hands. With a brass seal, blackened in the smoke of a lamp, the Tumungong and his Sultan signed a treaty giving the East India Company power to erect factories in return for a yearly payment.

Next day, tents were brought ashore. A well was dug, and everyone drank from it in token of friendship. Raffles himself hoisted the Union Jack, and started to lay out plans for the town.

When they heard of these "irregularities", Raffles' employers were exceedingly annoyed. The Dutch would make a fuss. All the Company wanted in Malaya was pepper and spices. The Government was equally upset. Not for five years was Raffles' acquisition officially acknowledged.

But Singapore could not be ignored for long. In June, Raffles is writing: "Already a population of 5,000 souls has collected under our flag...if no untimely fate awaits it, it promises to become the emporium and pride of the East." Sixteen years later, the population was 30,000.

The Malays might, as Raffles said, be "the easiest of all peoples to rule", but they were also most competent pirates. In warprahus manned by twenty or thirty natives, their long hair streaming fearsomely in the wind, their brass four-pounders, mounted behind stockades in boats' bows, they were the terror of the seas. Much of the energy of the pioneer Governments had to be devoted to rounding them up, and bringing them back to hang on the beach at Singapore.

Shahzada Fazal Dadd, Municipal Commissioner, Member of the All-India Muslim League Council, President, District Muslim League, D. I. Khan, who recently married the daughter of Khan Bahadur Mohd. Nawaz Khan, Prime Minister Kalat State (Baluchistan).

Rapid Rise Of Port

But pirates or no pirates, Singapore quickly became the world's Boom Port, magnet of all the races of the East—Hindus, Javanese, Arabs, Malays, every religion and every colour. Most of all, the hard-working Chinese, today 70 per cent. of the population, and industrial backbone of Singapore.

In 1877, the first Para rubber trees in Malaya were planted with seed cultivated at Kew, in the gardens of a British Residency. The magic of the place asserted itself—and to-day there goes out from Singapore more than half the rubber to enter the world's markets

For centuries the Chinese had worked the tin-mines. Now, Singapore opened them to the world. More and more machinery took the place of primitive Chinese hand labour. From the furnaces of the world's largest tin-smelter now passes annually through the port of Singapore over half the world's total tin production.

But still the boom went on. Between 1921 and 1931, the population of British Malaya trebled. Little more than half of this total were born in the country.

Raffles had dared to hope that Singapore might become the "next port to Calcutta" To-day its trade exceeds all the Indian ports put together, and places it among the world's twelve greatest seaports.

Yet it was only two years ago that Raffles' dream reached complete fulfilment—when in 1938 the great £20.000.000 naval base was opened, and Singapore became at last the Gibraltar of the East, around which lies three-quarters of the land territory of the Empire.

Shrivelled and worn out by the hot-house climate, Raffles was sent home by the doctors to face demands for refunds of overpaid salary from the tight-fisted East India directors, to found the London Zoological Gardens, and to die at 43.

Few who read the name on the tombstone in a Hendon churchyard give it a second glance. But Sir Stamford Raffles, no doubt, is well content with his monument.

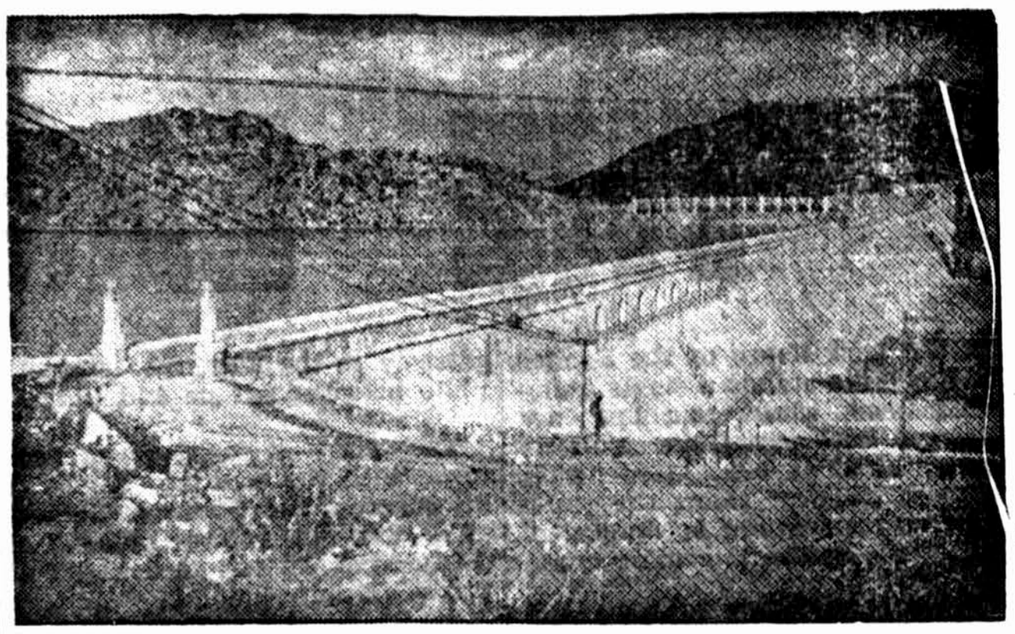
"Uniform suits John, but why doesn't he pad his legs?"
"My dear, he does!"

A dinner was recently given to Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya by Princess Sherida, a well-known social figure in Hollywood Society, to which several celebrities of Hollywood were invited. The dinner was served on the floor, Indian fashion, and some of the guests and the hostess herself (on Mrs. Kamaladevi's left) wore saris for the occasion.

How Mettur Dam Has Cooled Surroundings

Once Horrid--Now A Place Of Pilgrimage

By L. N. GUBIL



THE METTUR DAM

This Dam has been constructed on one of the most important rivers of South India, and is the second largest in the world. In consequence visitors from far and near are attracted to the site, either aesthetically t admire the broad expanse of the waters impounded in the gorge or to scrutinise with a technical eye the imposing structure of Concrete.

The township of Mettur has sprung up in a place where the summer-wind whistles alone across the bleak, uninhabited and uninhabitable plain. It is now the terminus of a branch line from Salem 25 miles long. Ten minutes' walk from the station takes the visitor to the town.

One Mile Long Dam

The Dam carries a road-way (16 feet broad between parapets) which contains a two feet gauge track. The road-way runs fairly north-east, to almost exactly a mile—the length of the dam. The height of the dam is about 220 feet from the deepest foundations. To prevent formation of cracks in the structure, the dam has been divided along its length into sections of 126 feet each, the sections being jointed by copper-plates so arranged as to compensate for any variations in length due to heat and at the same time water-tight.

From the down stream side of the bottom of the dam, there are several entrances to the hollow interior. From this interior any inspection of the dam can be conducted. Further, throughout this length vertical shafts 15 feet from one another provide for the ejection of sewage water. Thus this inner vault serves the double purpose of an observation chamber and a drainage gallery.

The water impounded might on occasions be nearly a million lacs of cubic feet, and might be spread over an area of about sixty square miles. Such huge capacity might have been expected to entail very heavy cost of construction. It is however, noteworthy that both in the total duration of the works and the cost per unit of storage, the Mettur Dam has set up the lowest record.

No More Dependence On Monsoon

Before this Cauvery-Mettur scheme, the irrigation of the Cauvery delta, was dependent on the capricious mercy of the north-east monsoon. But now the copious supply from the south-west monsoon has been harnessed not only to steady and regulate the supply throughout the irrigation period, but to increase the area under cultivation in the delta. In fact, a new Canal—the Grant Anicut Canal—starts from the Grant Anicut (10 miles below Trichinopoly) enabling a quarter million acres to be brought under the plough.

Further the periodical havoc caused in the Cauvery basin by floods has been reduced if not completely eliminated. Regulation of the flood waters at the Mettur Dam provides effectively for surplus diversions.

If the dam had only done this much to South India, people have enough reasons to be grateful to those great minds—from Colonel Ellis who initiated the outline of the scheme in 1910, to several others in the Government hierarchy. But another of equal importance has also been obtained.

The energy of the pent up waters is utilised through four turbines operating under a maximum head of 150 feet of water to generate that most important servant of modern civilisation—electricity. In conjunction with the Pykara-hydro-electric scheme the Mettur supply is sure to provide for all modern needs in South India.

Effect On Mettur Climate

One of the direct benefits of the dam has been the effect on the Mettur climate. The vicinity of a large lake formed in the natural gorge between some hills and the Waist-line of the dam, has definitely taken the edge off the high summer temperature.

Enough has now been stated to show that the five crores of rupees spent in this venture has been of the soundest financial investment.

It might perhaps be added that in the tourist season, a stream of visitors is maintained at this section where the Nature had not intended any attraction.

"MATTEN ENGLISH"

Problem Of Switzerland's Languages

Swiss philologists, still glowing from their triumph in getting the Government to declare Romansch the fourth Swiss language, have emerged with a new language with which to confound non-Swiss linguists—"Matten English." The distinguishing feature about Matten English is that there is not a word of English, or anything approaching English, in it. Even Professor O. von Greyerz, of Berne University, who is the outstanding authority on Matten English has no hope of ever obtaining the same recognition for it which his fellow-philologists have obtained for Romansch.

Some Italians suggested that Romansch was only a distorted form of Italian. No nation could claim Matten English. No nation would want to, for of all the complex, hybrid languages Matten English is probably the worst. It is spoken more or less fluently by many old people and a few young people in the canton of Berne.

It originated with Swiss mercenary troops who travelled throughout Europe in the Middle Ages, lending their arms to any king or country who could pay well for them. Using the words picked from foreign lands, the mercenary warrior slowly developed a secret language of their own and brought it home. Roots of ancient Latin and Greek are found in it, with an incomprehensible mixture of the Balkan, Scandinavian, Germanic, and Romance languages. As might be expected from its origin, Matten English has no literature but it is rich in cuss-words, says the Associated Press's Berne correspondent.

SPECIAL Seasonal OFFER!

This beautiful GIFT COFFRET by Godrej is available *for only some time more.* In it you'll find four of the finest toilet soaps, including the first-class 'Godrej No. 1' and the new, big soap—'Vatni.' The gay colouring, and the excellent quality and lingering fragrance of the soaps will accent the sheer joy of giving. (And all this variety and gaiety for just one rupee—less even than the price of the soaps!) Give this most likable small gift to a close friend or relative, or give one to yourself; *see it to-day* at your store.

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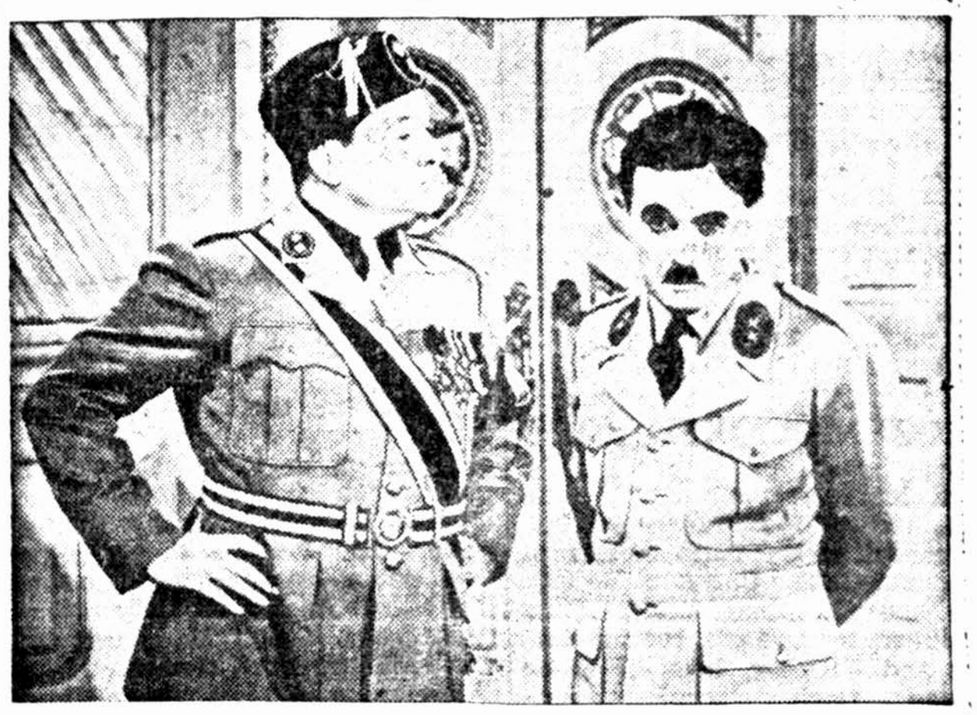
"I Laugh At The Dictators"

"What Is More Effective", Says Charlie Chaplin Of His New Picture, "Than To Laugh At These Fellows Who Are Kicking Humanity Around?"



"THE GREAT DICTATORS"

TO the fanfare of a seventy-five-piece orchestra, the rather dim screen at the south end of a Charles Chaplin Studio sound stage showed "Charles Chaplin Presents. . . . The Great Dictator. . . . Written and Produced by Charles Chaplin. . . . The Cast. . ....Charles Chaplin, Jack Oakie, Paulette Goddard. . . ."

Charles Chaplin rubbed his stomach enthusiastically and purred. He swayed to the music. "That lilt. that swing. Beautiful. It always gets me." He smiled his bright smile. When the smile is directed at you it doesn't seem automatic. It seems friendly, slightly self-deprecatory, and utterly confidential. When you sit to one side and watch it bestowed upon some one else the lips look mechanically creased, and the eyes seem absent, almost unseeing. The smile is a master-piece made for one person at a time, observes Mr. Robert Van Gelder in "The New York Times Magazine" writing from Hollywood.

"The Great Dictator" was in the final stage of its making: the music was being dubbed in. This is the longest picture that Chaplin has made—twelve reels that will run for two hours and fifteen minutes. Chaplin takes two roles —the part of a dictator (the resemblance to Hitler is of course unmistakable) and the part of a little Jewish barber, which is in the direct line of the old Chaplin roles. Jack Oakie juts his chin as "Napolini." Paulette Goddard is the laundry girl with whom the barber is in love. She is treated very badly by the Double-cross Troopers who obey the Dictator's commands.

Chaplin Talks At Last!

The picture cost more than any previous Chaplin film: "More than dol 2,000,000. And that isn't a publicity figure. It came out of the bank." In this picture, for the first time, Chaplin talks. So that no one will be shocked by the hitherto unheard voice (the curious singing sequence in "Modern Times" is discounted as not really talking), he is presented as an aphasia victim who has lost voice and memory in the first World War. He at first utters mere sounds, then monosyllables, and finally words.

Behind the picture, says Chaplin, is the belief that "laughter may help check the—the—the bad behaviour in the world."

"Leaders with tenth-rate minds," said Chaplin, "have captured the new instruments of propaganda and are using these instruments to destroy good, civilized. kind" (he sought carefully for another word and came back to the one he had used before) "behaviour. I'm the clown, and what can I do that is more effective than to laugh at these fellows who are putting humanity to the goose-step; who, as I say in one of my first captions, are kicking humanity around?

"Pessimists say I may fail—that dictators aren't funny any more, that the evil is too serious. That is wrong. If there is one thing I know it is that power can always be made ridiculous. The bigger that fellow gets the harder my laughter will hit him.

"But don't think for a moment that I am trying to sell propaganda. I am far too experienced a showman to believe that any one will pay his way into a theatre, to be preached at; money simply isn't spent for that purpose.

"I laugh at the dictators—but they are not inhuman, really; in the picture. At one point—listen —at one point as the Dictator I do a dance with the world—around a big globe that is a map of the world. And there the poor madman is something else than ridiculous: he is one little man with the whole wide, vast unconquerable world, and he thinks the world is his."

He jumped to his feet and swayed into a sample of the dance hands locked agonized above his head, and his face set in a grimace that reflected glee and greed and a gruesome pain. When Chaplin talks ideas not connected with his speciality they have an unfresh sound and he says "a-a-a" a great deal, and "the-the-the," while he looks for words. But when he is expressing what really is in his mind he never is at a loss for a word, because it always is possible for him to advance beyond our clumsy symbols and into the realm of pantomime, where he is an absolute master.

It is improbable that any one else in the world can be so expressive without words as can Chaplin. A grimace, a turn of the eyes, a wave of the arm, give magic completion to his sentences. He enjoys doing these tricks, as naturally he would, and they are rather wonderful to watch.

Unusual Physique

His physique is unusual. His hands and feet are small, very finely made. His body is lithe, and its movements are perfectly coordinated. But his neck is out of proportion—thick, when compared to the rest of him. "I have a bull neck," he commented. "Always have had. Yes, it's been useful with all the knocking around I've taken. But it is out of character for the weak little tramp."

His features also have a strength hardly in character for the little tramp. His jaw looks extremely durable, and in it are set teeth that appear sturdy enough to withstand a blow with a flatiron. He thinks quite a lot about his girth, which has not expanded much but is no longer that of a boy.

"That's a pitiful time for old actors," he commented, "when we have to pull our stomachs in whenever we pose for a still. And sometimes we forget."

He had come onto the sound stage at 10 o'clock in the morning and it was perhaps significant that at that hour his aides had been decidely hard to please in respect to the sound dubbing. In every take the brass was too loud, or the fiddles came in too late, or the pause before the bugles was not sufficiently pronounced. "But I like it," Chaplin had argued over and over again. "Aren't you being academic? I liked it. It was stirring."

Along about noon all this had changed. His aides were much better satisfied and Chaplin much less so. "Not enough emotion. You'd better do it again," Chaplin would say. "There wasn't enough wail in the brasses when those newspaper headlines came up."

"About 5 in the afternoon, when the others are exhausted," whispered one of his employees, "he'll be right up beside Meredith Willson, the composer and conductor, swinging a baton."

Two Years In The Making

The picture has occupied Chaplin for almost two years. He says that he wrote every word of it, sketched all the sets, did all the casting, planned all the costumes directed all the action, checked every lighting and camera set-up, "and even beat boards together and that kind of thing to make sound effects. Why do I do it? Because I can't shake off the belief that no one I can employ knows as much about making a picture as I do."

He is not altogether pleased with the title, "The Great Dictator." "Naturally," he said, "I wanted to call it "The Dictator,' but Richard Harding Davis used that title and Paramount owns it. They wanted an outrageous sum for it—dol. 25,000. I can't spend dol. 25,000 for two words. So I said, 'All right, I'll call mine

(Continued on Page 35)

THE DICTATORS

AFTER LEWIS CARROLL, PROPHET

Hitler and Mussolini
Were walking hand in hand.
They wept like anything to see
Such quantities of land.
"If this were only ours," said they,
"It would, indeed, be grand."

"If a million planes with a billion bombs
Blitzkrieg'd it half a year,
Do you suppose," Herr Hitler said,
"Our title would be clear?"
"I doubt it," Mussolini said,
And shed a wistful tear.

"Oh, Neutrals, come and walk with us,"
Herr Hitler did beseech,
"A pleasant walk, a pleasant talk,
In sight of Dover Beach.
We long to lend a helping hand
To all within our reach."

The biggest Neutral looked at him
And seemed to shake his head,
Meaning to say he did not choose
To leave his neutral bed.
In fact, he seemed to sulk a bit.
His face was rather red.

But all the little Neutrals ran
To join the strolling pair.
They swore that they were very sure
These gentlemen were fair,
And this was odd, because, you see
No gentlemen were there.

"The time has come,"
Herr Hitler said,
"To talk of many things,
Of Lebensraum and Schrecklichkeit,
Democracies and Kings.
And why the sea is British sea
And whether Bulls have wings."

"But wait a bit," the Neutrals cried,
"Before we have our talk,
For all of us are nervous,
And some of us might balk."
"My time is yours," Herr Hitler said.
(They turned as white as chalk.)

"I weep for you," Herr Hitler said,
"I deeply sympathize".
With sobs and tears he sorted out
Those of the largest size,
Holding his propaganda leaves
Before his scheming eyes.

"Oh, Neutrals," Mussolini said,
"The walk has been quite fun!
Shall we be settling down again?"
But answer came there none.
And this was scarcely odd because
They'd swallowed every one.

—Alice T. Paine, in "The New York Times".

Science on the March

PLASTIC AUTO BODIES—HENRY FORD'S NEW PATENTS—SYNTHETIC PLASTICS—DYE-PRINTS ON FABRICS

RATS X-RAYED

Rats are X-rayed as a step in determining the vitamin D content of food and drugs. Lack of the vitamin causes rickets, symptoms of which are deformed bones. Rats are fed on the foods whereupon they are held up to the fluoroscope to determine by the X-rays how their bones have been affected. Lead shields protect the operator from the X-rays.

FROZEN COOKED FOOD

Dr. Mary E. Pennington, who is to receive the Francis P. Garvin medal at the 100th meeting of the American Chemical Society, sees house-keeping still further simplified by freezing cooked dinners and warming them up when wanted. Such packaged dinners are now served on the Clipper planes. Thus it becomes possible to cook and pack fresh vegetables and poultry in July and eat them in the Winter.

TOUCH GLASS

A new type of glass for cars has been invented at the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia. It can stand the shock of a half-pound steel ball being dropped on it from a height of twenty-eight feet. Unlike other safety glass, it is no thicker than the ordinary window pane, and in place of the usual layer of cellulose acetate which is sandwiched between two panes, this new glass has a filling of polyvinyl acetal resin. It is claimed that this buffer renders it ten times stronger at normal temperature than other types of safety glass now in use, and it has the added advantage of stretching when broken, instead of crumbling and flying in all directions.

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Pyrex kills Malaria parasites with Quinine and at the same time enriches the blood with Organic Iron.

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STABLER ANDRENALIN

Andrenalin, the drug sometimes shot into hearts that have stopped beating to bring them back to life, can be made more stable against light and air by combination with Vitamin C, according to a patent awarded here to Ferdinand Hoffmann of Hohen-Neuendorf and Petter Marquardt of Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany.

The compound is also claimed to eliminate some of the undesirable secondary reactions of andrenalin.

The patent is assigned to Byk-Guldenwerke Chemische Fabrik, A. G. of Berlin, Germany.

WOMAN INVENTS SYNTHETIC RUBBER

A new synthetic rubber which can be prepared from readily available substances has been developed by a woman inventor, it is revealed in a patent awarded to Jane C. Konow of Baltimore.

The new rubber is prepared from the following ingredients: gluten, which is obtained from wheat and other grains, turpentine, which is obtained from pine trees, sulphuric acid and glycerine which is a bye-produce of soap manufacture.

When mixed together and heated these ingredients react to form a rubberlike, elastic composition which can be vulcanized like natural rubber to any desired degree of toughness and hardness, according to the inventor.

The new synthetic rubber can be used as a substitute for the natural product in various applications.

SYNTHETIC PLASTICS

How chlorine, a gas obtained from table salt, may be combined with sawdust to produce a product which under heat and pressure yields useful synthetic plastics is revealed in a patent awarded to a four-man research team of the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

The researchers are Earl C. Sherrard, Edward Beglinger, John P. Hohf and the late Ernest Batema.

Their method permits utilization of the nuisance waste product which hounds the lumber industry—sawdust. Chlorinated sawdust, when molded, say the inventors, forms hard, glasslike synthetic plastics of many uses, including electrical insulation.

A. Wallace, as Secretary of Agriculture. The government is permitted to use the invention without the payment of any royalties.

HENRY FORD'S LATEST PATENT

Henry Ford has received a patent for a new system of suspending the rear wheels of automobiles which is said to give greater riding comfort to passengers.

In the new suspension each wheel is sprung independently so that it takes up the shock of bumps with minimum transfer to the auto body. The rear wheel axles are housed in tubes which project from the differential unit. These axle tubes are connected to the differential by two universal or oscillating joints. A bracket fixed to the car body is joined to the ends of the axle tubes by radius rods.

Each wheel is thus free to move up and down and swing independently from the other. A single spring mounted across the axle tubes takes up the shocks.

In the conventional auto, rear wheels are mounted on a rigid, non-oscillating axle tube. Mr. Ford states that prior attempts at independent rear wheel suspension were complicated and required four universal joints, instead of the two which he uses.

NEW SYNTHETIC ENAMELS

A new synthetic resin using waste wood, corn or molasses, and lime-stone, coal and air as basic raw materials, and which gives a hard porcelain-like finish when applied to metals, was described before the American Chemical Society by chemists of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit. The new synthetic porcelain bears the scientific name of melamine-formaldehyde. The molecule of melamine is a complex compound of nitrogen, hydrogen and carbon. The melamine resin is blended with urea or alkyl resins, or both, producing an enamel of versatile uses, such as the finish of automobile bodies, refrigerators, kitchen equipment, stoves, metal furniture, radios, armament, and many other appliances. The baking time schedule for this new synthetic enamel is said to measure in minutes as compared with hours for porcelain enamels at temperatures between 180 and 320 degrees Fahrenheit, whereas porcelain enamels have baking temperatures between 1,600 and 2,000 degrees.

DYE-PRINTS ON FABRICS

How dyed designs of any desired colour can be printed on fabrics by utilizing the principles of photography is the subject of a patent awarded here to Oscar R. Flynn of East Orange, and Francis S. Richardson of Rutherford, N. J.

Heretofore the conventional method of making dye-prints on fabrics involved incorporating the dye in a paste and printing this paste from engraved printing rollers carrying the design to be printed on the fabric.

In the new photographic method, printing rollers and pastes are eliminated. The entire length of the fabric is first impregnated with the colourless or so-called "leuco" form of any one of the vat dyes dissolved in a solution containing formic acid. Then successive portions of the impregnated fabric are exposed to the action of light through a negative carrying the design to be dyed on the fabric. The light passing through the negative "prints" the design on the fabric, just like a photograph is printed from a negative.

Where the light coming through the negative strikes the impregnated fabric, the colourless dye is made insoluble and regains its coloured state. Where no light strikes the fabric, the dye remains colourless and soluble.

After the fabric has been exposed in this way, it is washed. The dye not exposed to the light washes out, leaving on the fabric the insoluble coloured print of the negative.—"New York Times."

PLASTIC AUTO BODIES

"The Cotton Trade Journal" of New Orleans, U.S.A., writes as follows in its issue of Nov. 16, 1940:—

The Government rather frantically seeks new uses for cotton, but do Government officials think that industrialists are not doing the same thing? As a matter of fact they are turning and twisting all sorts of ways to find new uses for all sorts of commodities, so as to increase the usefulness of their products. Now comes Henry Ford with a brand new use for cotton which, if it makes good on its present showing, should create a new channel of consumption which may easily take care of our present surplus production of the staple.

The idea is to make automobile bodies from plastic instead of from iron and reports from Detroit describe Mr. Ford as taking an axe to a brand new car built with the new body and not denting a fender. The new car bumps into lamp posts and bounds slowly back without a scratch. To begin with, there is no paint to be scratched for the plastic is the same shiny colour all the way through. Nothing serious occurs when one car's fender scrapes against another's fender. The new material is stronger than steel, lighter, cheaper. Parts of a car which are bent out of shape quickly snap back into their original shape when the pressure is released. The sheets of the new plastic look like sheets of polished steel.

The promise is that the new Ford bodies will be in mass production in from one to three years. A complicated mass of raw materials go into the new plastic, including cotton, wheat, corn, soyabeans, hides, lard, glue, pine, pitch alcohol, flax and numerous other items. The sheets of the new material are heat moulded under tremendous pressure in a one thousand ton steel press. The average annual output of the Ford company runs around one million cars and to make the bodies for this output would take 100,000 bales of cotton, for the plastic alone in addition to the cotton always used for other parts. Should the idea succeed, there seems to be no good reason why all cars should not have plastic bodies, thereby finding use for several hundred thousand bales of cotton.

"Who was the darn fool who told you that we shouldn't get wet if we lived here?"

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

COME WIND, COME WEATHER

Daphne Du Maurier, the author of "Rebecca," has written a small book, published by Heinemann at six pence, and the royalties from whose sale are to be given to the Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Families Association. Once, Miss Du Maurier says, the spirit of Drake and Nelson stalked over that great country of hers. To-day when Britain is again fighting for her life, she asks herself if that spirit is still alive. Or is it that the mentality of Safety First has entered into the national life and produced a mediocre breed of Englishmen? Miss Du Maurier's answer is the book—a collection of true stories of some of those ordinary people, who while doing the common round of every day, have given them best in the fight for Britain. There is a great deal of human interest in this book—a book of moral re-armament. It shows a mother triumphing over her bereavement, an East London grocer bringing co-operation between his competitors, a miner settling disputes at the pithead. It's a glimpse of the Britain of to-day.

INDIAN REVIEW ANNUAL

The Special December Annual of the "Indian Review", Madras, which is amply illustrated, is literally packed with articles of outstanding interest by writers of distinction, European and Indian scholars, officials and non-officials. It opens with a message from the Most Rev. Dr. Foss Westcott, Metropolitan of India, in which His Lordship pleads the cause of "peace and fellowship" and the "redemptive method" which is no easy process "but the way of pain and suffering". This is followed by a thought-provoking "Confession of Faith" from the pen of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. "Dr. Berridale Keith, the well-known Professor of Constitutional Law, discusses "Responsible Government" and its problems. "History's Unforgotten Page" by the Hon. Justice B. J. Wadia of Bombay, is a study of Empire-building in the old days of Rome. Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala, in an article on "Non-violence in Sikhism" recalls a stirring episode in Sikh history which led to the foundation of the great Khalsa. Of special topical interest are the articles on "Modern Warfare," by Col. T. F. O'Donnell; on the problem of the Minorities by Mr. Ahmed Shafi and on the "Swastika" by Dr. P. K. Acharya of the Allahabad University. Other articles of interest in this issue include "Anglo-Indians and National Movement" by Mr. C. E. Gibbon; "Iconography of the Old World" by Sir C. P Ramaswami Aiyar; "Oxford University 40 years ago" by Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh; "Artists of the New India" by Mr. J. Vijaya-Tunga; "Sri Aurobindo" by Mr. Anilbaran Roy; "Can India Trust Britain Now? by Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao: "Implications of Public Finance" by Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty. "Teachings of the Upanishads" by Sir Manmatha Nath Mukerji; "India and Malaya" by Mr. C. S. Venkatachar, I.C.S. The various other sections contain news and notes on Indian States and Overseas Indians, besides reviews of English and Indian publications and summaries of leading articles in contemporary periodicals. The price of this December Annual is one Rupee, but the publishers G. A. Natesan & Co. will give this number free to all those who enrol themselves as subscribers for 1941 by payment of Rs. 5 (Five only).

TWO BOOKS BY GANDHIJI

DAKSHINA AFRIKANA SATYAGRAHANO ITIHASA—Part II, by Mahatma Gandhi; published by the Navajivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Second Edition, price Re. 1. Pp. 200.

This is an account by Gandhiji himself of the latter half of the Satyagraha campaigns in South Africa. It begins with General Smuts' breach of faith (?) with the Indians of South Africa, compelling them to restart the Satyagraha struggle. Incidentally Gandhiji gives therein an account of his first Ashram—the Tolstoy Farm—a description of Shri G. K. Gokhale's visit, and Gandhiji's return to India after a victorious end. The English edition is a translation of this book, and translators and seekers of original writings must prefer this to the English.

The nominal index at the end is somewhat perplexing. While the names of some individuals have to be sought through their surnames, others are classified according to their personal names. Thus Gokhale, Gandhiji and several Naidus and Pilleys as also Rustomji and Sorabji Parsi are classified under G, N and P respectively, but Sir P. M. Mehta and Sir R. Tata and the various members of the Gandhi family are classified under the letter of their personal names. I hope the publishers will look to this matter carefully.

K. G. M.

GITA BODH—by Mahatma Gandhi published as above. Second reprint, 10,000 copies. Price 1 1|2 as. Pp. 128, Pocket edition.

During his incarceration in the Yeravda Central Prison in 1930, Gandhiji used to address by letter a weekly sermon to the inmates of the Sabarmati Ashram. The letters have been published in two small booklets, namely, the Mangala Prabhat and the Gita Bodh. The first deals successively with the vows of the Satyagraha Ashram. This one is a series of short sermons on the Gita. The task was undertaken at the request of a young inmate, who found the Gita to be too difficult to understand even in the simple Gujarati translation of Gandhiji. Besides a short and lucid gist of each chapter on the Gita, the Book contains three sermons on 'Yajna' or Sacrifice. Gandhiji understands that word in quite an original and extended sense, and applies its underlying idea to modern times. He has derived from it the principle of bread-labour and the duty to spin, and the principle enunciated by Ruskin in his 'Unto This Last.' The sermons are inspiring and elevating.

K. G. M.

Archaeology In Baroda

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, BARODA STATE, for the year ending 31st July 1939. By Dr. Hiranand Shastri, M.A. M.O.L. D.Litt., Director of Archaeology. Baroda State Press. Price Rs. 3-12-0.

The report records the progress made by archaeology in all its branches in the Baroda State. Interesting monuments were explored and some of them protected. Excavations were resumed at the Sahasralinga Reservoir at Patan and the Gohilwad Mound near Amreli. The latter yielded a further rich harevst of relics. The department also, secured some valuable inscriptions of which the stone-inscription of the Kadamba ruler Shashtha II—the first Kadamba record ever discovered in Gujarat is the most important. It is strange that the record should have remained unnoticed, so far, in the compound of the Rama Mandir at Gandevi. Two other copper-plate inscriptions—one of Siladitya III of 676 A.D. and the other of the Rashtrakuta ruler Kark-Suvarnavarsha of 818 A.D. are also of historical values.

V.

Institute Of Indian Architects

JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. Vol. VII No. 2. October 1940. 7-10 Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay. Price one rupee.

The Journal, which is the quarterly publication of the Indian Institute of Architecture, reviews the activities of the Institute within the previous quarter of the year, and contains some instructive articles. "Some Church-Building Experiments in South India" by the Rev. G. E. Hubbard "The Making of an Architect in India"—a talk before the Rotary Club—by Professor Claude Batley and "Domestic Architecture of Nasik District"—continued from the previous issue—by Mr. G. L. Kulkarni are interesting contributions.

V.

Eye-Disorders

THE NATURE CURE OF EYE DEFECTS. Second Edition. By Dr. Kameshvara Sarma M.A. N.D. The Nature Cure Publishing House. Pudukkottai S.I. Ry Price Annas 8 or Shilling 1.

The author has, in this interesting book, discussed the rationale of nature-cure for some eye-disorders especially refractive errors. The system of treatment which is a combination of Dr. Bates' method and nature-cure and which aims at relieving the strain to the eyes and simultaneously correcting underlying general disorders, is quite simple in application. He does not lay any extravagant claim at curing permanent blindness, but at the same time does not elucidate the extent to which nature-cure can be employed to treat eyes which are irretrievably lost or which demand immediate surgical interference.

V.

"PUSHPA"

The New Year number of "Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper—is a thing of beauty, with an attractive coloured picture, "New Year Offering", on the front cover page and a number of coloured plates and illustrations in black and white embellishing the rich and entertaining literary fare provided for the juvenile readers of the journal. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Joint-Editor of the journal, having courted imprisonment as a "Satyagrahi", Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing, sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has now taken up the task of editing the journal, with Bro. Shewak Bhojraj. Greetings and contributions on a variety of topics of juvenile interest from Kaka Kalelkar, Madame Sophia Wadia, Mr. K. G. Mashruwalla and a number of other writers are published in the journal. "The Old Wish," "Yours is the Future," "Baby's Way", "The Lighthouse," "What Can Save Humanity", "Is Science So Deadly", "Life is for Living", "What the World was Like Before". "Two Wolf-Girls", "Children's Trip to Ambarnath", "Design of Stamps," "A Queer Fact About Reading", "The Sun and Its Companions", "Courts Run by Children". "To Err is Human", "A Friend in Need", are some of the titles of the articles. The Amusements Section too is chockful of games, tricks, conundrums, and competitions which will delight the children. This is an ideal children's journal, and should be placed in the hands of every boy and girl. All the reading matter and illustrations are of a healthy character, calculated to educate, enrich and entertain the child-mind in such a way that when the child grows up he or she might play his or her part in the world nobly. It may be mentioned that the "Pushpa" is the organ of the All-India Children's Association, which has a country-wide membership, totalling about 4,000. The journal deserves the widest possible circulation in all the provinces of India. The annual subscription is Rs. 2 only (inclusive of postage). The price per copy of the present Number is four annas. The journal is published at 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

NEW MODEL HIGH SCHOOL

This institution at Chinchbunder Road, Bombay, which is now in its tenth year of existence, shows a remarkable record of progress under the fostering care of its Principal, Mr. P. L. Mathias, and his able wife, Mrs. Mathias. At present nearly a thousand boys and girls are seeking instruction within its portals. The public examination results of the school, year after year, have been highly gratifying in both the English and Gujerati sections. Physical culture and other extra-curricular activities in healthy directions are sedulously encouraged by the management of the school, which has become one of the most popular secondary educational institutions in the city. The school has now, for the first time, issued a magazine recording its activities. The magazine contains a number of interesting contributions by its students and staff, in English as well as Gujerati. Several illustrations go to embellish the pages of the journal. This new literary enterprise on the part of the management is sure to be warmly welcomed by the students of the school and will go to enhance the popularity of the institution in the eyes of the student-world.

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Escape Of Marshal Bazaine

Surrendered His Entire Force to the Prussians.

By VINCENT TOWNE

FRANCOIS Achille Bazaine was born near Paris in 1811. Determining in youth to seek the bubble reputation in the cannon's mouth, he entered the army. Being the scion of a wealthy family, he could have readily begun to carve out his career with an officer's word, but he elected to begin with the musket of a private soldier and earn promotion by efficient service in the ranks. With such a spirit it was easy for him to win rapid promotion, and almost before he knew it he was a general. He performed distinguished service in both the Crimean and Algerian wars, and when the unhappy Maximilian was establishing himself in Mexico, Bazaine, in command of the French troops, conquered and held that country for the ill-starred Austrian prince. This campaign won Bazaine not only much glory but a very rich and very beautiful wife, a Mexican senorita, who loved him ideally.

During these times the last German Kaiser's grandfather, William I, was, with his chancellor—Bismarck—industriously preparing for war, much as William II prepared for it during the years preceding the 1914 upheaval in Europe. All of this while the shrewd Bismarck had an eye upon his weak neighbour, Napoleon III, that nephew of the great Napoleon who now sat upon the throne of France and who by his extravagance had thrown the French Empire into debt. Bismarck was itching for an excuse to fly at the throat of France, and Napoleon III soon gave him his opportunity by making demands on Prussia in the controversy over the Spanish succession. France was utterly unprepared to back up her demands. The supply departments of her army were rotten with graft. Yet the French Emperor urged his diplomatists to hold out against those of Germany, with the result that the German legions soon came thundering over the frontier. Napoleon III took personal command of the armies in the field when they began a widely heralded march to Berlin. But the Germans sent three tremendous armies across the Rhine, and these in a succession of battles beat the French back until Napoleon III lost heart and placed his retreating army of the Rhine in command of that of his general who had won the longest succession of military triumphs—Francois Achille Bazaine.

Then the Emperor retreated with MacMahon to Sedan, there to be taken prisoner by the Germans. All France now looked to Bazaine to save it from the oncoming Teutons. His name was upon every lip. The fate of a nation was in the palm of his hand.

While the eyes of his countrymen were upon him, Bazaine made a move that caused all France to stand agape. Retiring with his vast army into Metz, he made only a feeble resistance, which allowed the Germans to surround that city and bottle him up in a siege, and thereafter his defence of Metz showed a weakness that struck terror to the heart of France. Bazaine had with him 180,000 men, including 6,000 officers, 143 generals, three field marshals and hundreds of pieces of heavy artillery, and the city was defended by a modern fortress that seemed impregnable. Yet on Oct. 27, 1870, before making half a fight Bazaine surrendered the entire city and this entire force to the Prussians.

He was at once branded as a traitor who had sold out his country to the hated enemy. In the face of evidence to the contrary, he declared that his army had been starving and unfit to fight and that he had made a report to the French Government to that effect; but there was no record of such a report. It has always been a question whether it was really rendered, or, if rendered, whether it was suppressed. Throughout France men looked at one another and came to the conclusion that their great field marshal had been working on behalf of the Prussians. One story was that he had been offered a tremendous fortune for the surrender. Another was that Bismarck had promised to place him upon the throne of France after deposing Napoleon. The most charitable view that any Frenchman took of the catastrophe was that Bazaine was grossly incompetent. But this theory could not harmonize with his past record.

Brought before a court-martial on the charge of treason, Bazaine was convicted and sentenced to be shot; but his old colleague, Marshal MacMahon, when elected President of France, took pity on him, commuting his sentence to 20 years imprisonment.

Bazaine now treated France to another mystery and another sensation. He was found missing from his cell, and the news was sent abroad that he had escaped through the assistance of his faithful Mexican wife; but the escape could not have been effected without the connivance of some one powerful in the Government. He fled to Spain and after there escaping assassination died suddenly in 1888.

His purpose in surrendering Metz will ever remain one of the secrets of European history.

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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

By CONSTANCE ROURKE

"AUDUBON"

(COPYRIGHT, HARCOURT, BRACE AND CO.)

Never let the title of a book which bears only a man's name scare you from the book. Fiction never approaches in courage and achievement the biography of a great man.

In the days of the French Revolution, the carts rumbled through the bumpy cobbled streets, and the populace cried, "Down with the aristocrats! To the guillotine!"

At the palace of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, the little Dauphin somehow disappeared, spirited away by someone. Where he went no one knows. But history indicates that he missed the fate of his family.

In a province of France filled with fleeing royalists, there appeared in the home of an adventurous sea rover, one Capt. Audubon, a boy, the age of the Dauphin, answering to the descriptions of that child. Somewhat later Captain Audubon adopted the young child, refusing to give data as to his birth or parentage. Six times in the following years, the lad's first name was changed, always with an eye to hiding his identity. He was forbidden to tell of his memories or past life.

This boy became famous as Audubon, the naturalist and painter of birds. Whether he was the Dauphin, I can not say; the writer of this book indicates that she believes him to be so.

Certain it was, the friends of Audobon believed that he was of royal birth. Audubon's wife never discussed her husband's background, but when their son died, she wept, "To think that you died without knowing about your father's birth!"

But back to his life story. The adopted son of Captain Audubon received every advantage of the wealth and influence of that strong minded man who sent the boy to art school in France, then to America. When young Audubon first went to New York on the sailing ship, he did not dream that he was to cross the Atlantic many times before he died.

This first visit to Capt. Audubon's estate in New York brought a heavenly achievement to the young artist, for he worked day and night studying and painting birds. He gained the name of erratic and frivolous by his unusual routine of life with endless hours over the easel or in the woods and swamps sitting motionless watching birds in their habitate. But people were won by his winsome personality, for he danced, sang, played the flute, and was an addition to any company of cultured people.

At the beautiful home of the Bakewells, an English family, Audubon met Lucy, the daughter of the home. That lovely girl skated, danced and laughed with the gay young Frenchman, watching at his side while he painted, believing with all her heart that he had talent to become a famous artist.

When Lucy was twenty and Audubon three years older, they were married. Leaving a home of luxury and culture, she followed the naturalist into the West of his new land, into a life of unsettled plans and precarious income. Yet she believed steadily that he was destined to succeed in the work that grew upon him as he studied and painted the birds of America.

Lucy went with her young husband into the new settlement of the middle west; years later she obtained work as governess in the wealthy home of a planter. Later she became community teacher for the children of several such homes. It was only thus that Audubon could travel over the vast area of the continent, taking an expedition from St. Augustine, from Key West, and from New Orleans. Later he took a party of nature students to Canada trying to learn something of bird migration.

From earliest attempts, difficulties impeded the progress of the artist. With four children, the Audubons had to solve the problem of a livelihood, which Lucy took largely upon herself. Since their two daughters died, the Audubons had only two boys to rear to maturity; Lucy taught them along with her other pupils during the years when she was governess. When they were old enough, they gathered barrels of shells, hundreds of bird skins, and boxes of mosses and lichens which they sent to their father for him to sell on his many trips to England. Meanwhile Audubon turned his hand to many types of art; portrait painting was necessary all through the years to provide money for food.

When Audubon was travelling back and forth between New York and Lucy's home near the Mississippi, he had to travel on foot, sketching people as he went, in exchange for food and lodging.

A novelist would have difficulty conjuring up adventures in the number and variety that befell Audubon in his pursuit of his beloved birds. Once when he was drawing swamp birds near New Orleans he was caught in quicksand and was saved by his Negro boatmen. On another occasion a dishonest business man stole Audubon's boat and equipment. When the artist followed him down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, he found that other creditors had already taken the boat. When he was sailing to England a privateer overhauled their ship and boarded her, searching for money. Audubon's gold was under the heavy cables of the bow where it remained undiscovered.

The time came when the artist had over 400 paintings of birds that he considered good enough to publish. The cities of America gave him no subscribers for his expensive publication. He must go to England. With letters of introduction he trudged from door

(Continued on Page 39)

A WEEK OF WAR

America Goes To It

By

N. G. Jog

JANUARY. 10.

Of the two great events of the last week, the fall of Bardia and "The purpose and pledge" given to democracies by President Roosevelt during the course of his historic Message to the United States Congress, the latter is easily the more momentous. Both were eagerly and confidently anticipated but if the former merely ends an episode in the operations in the Western Desert, the latter opens virtually a new era in the titanic struggle that is going on in the Western hemisphere.

The ground was already prepared for the Message by the fire-side chat delivered by Mr. Roosevelt a week ago. But if the chat was informal and personal, the Message was delivered with the solemnity befitting the occasion and with all the authority of the President of the United States. It was a constitutional direction to the Congress as well as a clarion call to the people of America.

President Roosevelt began with a grave warning that "the future safety of our country and our democracy are overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders." Expatiating on this thesis, the President laid down the following three planks of his foreign policy:

(1) All-inclusive national defence; (2) Full support to democracies; and (3) No acquiescence in Peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers. (Note the sting in the tail).

Purpose And Pledge

Warming up to his theme, President Roosevelt thundered: "Let us say to the democracies we, Americans, are vitally concerned in your defence of freedom. We are putting forth our energies, resources and organising powers to give you strength to regain and maintain a free world. We shall send you in ever increasing numbers ships, planes, tanks and guns. This is our purpose and our pledge."

It is gratifying to find that this pledge is already being redeemed as rapidly and as generously as possible. Even before the all-time record defence expenditure was announced, the President had established a Supreme Directorate to speed up the production of arms and ammunitions. This Directorate is vested with all the necessary powers and they have already started their work by making a public appeal for help in their task of "critical importance" and "surpassing urgency", to wit, "to create the arsenal of democracy in the United States"

In the expansion of the defence forces, the most spectacular is that of the Navy. The aim is to create a Three-Ocean Navy divided into three Fleets, the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Asiatic. The personnel will be increased by 42,000 and the Navy's Air Arm will gain an added strength of 4,000 new planes. An army of one and a half million is visualised for the next year and naturally it will be built on the most modern, mechanised model. Perhaps, most significant of this expansion is the recruitment of five hundred G Men to defend the country against Fifth Columnists!

Of the 17,485 million dollar estimated expenditure in the next year, national defence alone will consume 62 per cent., which works out at thirty million dollars a day! It is really a staggering figure considering that technically at any rate it is a peace-time budget. This reveals the grim determination of the United States to face the challenge to "the ability of the Democracies to employ their full resources of manpower, skill and plant."

No Time To Lose

There is a paramount need for hurry and hustle. For though there has been much lip sympathy for the cause of democracy and freedom since the war began, the actual aid from America has so far fallen very much short of expectations. President Roosevelt himself confessed in his speech that he was not satisfied in this respect. That is why he is anxious to clear the decks for immediate action and is straining every nerve to pilot the budget through both the Houses as expeditiously as possible.

Help to be effective must be timely, which means that the armament drive must be well on its way before spring when Hitler is expected to wake up from his winter inactivity and to launch a fresh and more furious Blitzkrieg. Invasion of Britain is always a standing dish on his menu and the present wanton attempts to set London and other British cities on fire is likely to be meant only as a curtain-raiser! The Nazis have always pooh-poohed the value of American help to the democracies and it will be remembered that the Fuehrer himself arrogantly told an American newspaperman on the eve of the collapse of France that no amount of American help would save France from her then impending doom!

The immense potentialities of America must, therefore, be translated into guns and tanks and planes and ships—planes above all—without a day's delay if they are to save for democracies "the Four Freedoms" formulated by the President in his Message. How much Britain is depending on this succour was hinted at by Mr. Churchill in his outspoken speech at a farewell luncheon party in honour of Lord Halifax, Britain's new Ambassador to the U.S.A.

Again the unprecedented and extraordinary step of investing an Ambassador with minsterial rank while in Britain is itself an indication of the pressing importance of Anglo-American co-operation. Mr. Roosevelt, on his part, has sent a personal emissary to Britain pending the formal appointment of a full-fledged Ambassador to succeed the egregious "off-the-record" Joseph Kennedy.

Last week I quoted some Axis opinions on Mr. Roosevelt's fireside broadside. That the indignation in the totalitarian countries should reach a new climax after the perusal of the Message is understandable and it is reported that the Fuehrer himself proposes to reply to President Roosevelt at length at the earliest opportunity. His reactions can be easily guessed when even occupied France was "tremendously surprised by the violence of the President's tone." "It is widely stated there that Mr. Churchill even has never been so harsh"!

A Military Record

After three weeks siege Bardia surrendered on the 5th instant, less than three days' bombardment from sea, air and land having sufficed to deliver the K. O. to the beleagured garrison. It was a hopeless struggle from the very beginning and the doom of the garrison was finally sealed when their contact with the interior was cut off from the West. Nor do the Italian Blackshirts and Lybian levies seem to have had much heart in the fight from the fact that 30,000 prisoners and an immense booty was captured for less than a thousand British casualties!

The capture of Bardia was organised with the same thoroughness, precision, co-operation between the different arms and economy of effort which has distinguished General Wavell's strategy so long. There was neither a show of bravado nor an undue haste in assaulting the fortress. General Wavell allowed it to ripen like a fruit on a tree and closed in only when he knew it would fall in his hands with the minimum of shaking.

In fact, even allowing for the demoralisation in General Graziani's armies, the British G.H.Q. seems to have followed a new technique, which, though originally copied from the Nazis, has been simplified and perfected by them. The German victories in Poland Holland, Belgium and France were certainly more spectacular but the price paid by the Nazis was relatively far too excessive. In the Western Desert the British have so far captured or destroyed 94,000 Italian troops with less than 2,000 casualties of their own. This proportion has probably never been better in the annals of warfare.

Towards East Africa

The advance forces of General Wavell have lost no time in marching towards Tobruk, the next objective. That fort is better defended with extensive fortifications though the strength of its garrison is not yet known. The same technique which was followed so successfully so long, is being followed and while a ceaseless aerial offensive is going on as far away as Tripoli, the retreat from the west is being gradually cut off. All the indications are that Tobruk will not last as long as Bardia: apart from the new confidence among British forces, the Rome Radio itself suggested that a few more positions will have to be surrendered in view of the overwhelming strength of the British forces!

After Tobruk, it is the turn of Benghazi, the capital of the province. London military circles consider that the more Italians are defeated, the better, but then Benghazi to Tripoli is a far cry. The strategic advantage of liquidating Italian rule in Lybia altogether cannot be exaggerated in view of the ever-existing danger of Hitler sending his divisions to help Graziani or launching an independent offensive of his own in the Near East. But one must also consider the 200-mile stretch of sand between the Egyptian frontier and Tripoli.

The more advantageous plan is therefore to start operations in East Africa. The Italian legions in Abyssinia as well as Somaliland and Eritrea are already completely isolated and with the fate of Marshal Graziani staring them in the face, the demoralising process must have already begun in their ranks. The Abyssinians are long since showing signs of revolt and with British help in arms, they can be expected to harry the Italians. An American report observes that nearly hundred thousand Commonwealth troops are on the borders of Abyssinia awaiting the end of the rainy season to invade that country. They should not take long to defeat the Italians.

A Paradox

Students of military strategy will be interested in one factor of the operations in the Western Desert. It is this that though they were confined purely to land and that, too, to miles and miles of level, sandy terrain, it was the air force and the navy rather than the army which played a decisive part in the victorious campaign. In fact the credit of the ridiculously low casualties of the latter goes to both the former! It sounds like a paradox but it can be easily explained.

Taking a leaf from the book of the Luftwaffe, the R.A.F. began the offensive with a ceaseless and relentless plastering of the enemy aerodromes. The "Regia Aeronautica" has proved a poor match both in men and machines and half the battle was lost to Mussolini when his air force not only proved itself unable to give combat to the R.A.F. but was again and again caught napping on the aerodromes themselves! For example, on January 8th, about one hundred aircraft were heavily bombed aground the Benina aerodrome alone!

The Royal Navy also has been of inestimable service to General Wavell. Not only did it command the sea and cut off both reinforcements and escape, but by keeping a constant shelling, it made the coastal roads (which are the only worthwhile roads in Lybia) unserviceable to the enemy forces. Besides all hell was let loose by the Mediterranean Fleet on the Bardia fortress before the Australian contingent stormed it in force! The credit for the brilliant victories in Lybia is thus shared by all the fighting services.

Eyes On Eire

De Valera is doing his best to keep his country free from the ravages of the war but Mars seems to have a different opinion about it! Anyway during the last week a number of bombs were dropped on Eire and it has been conclusively proved in a few cases at least that they were of German make. It baffles one why the Nazis should reward Eire's neutrality in such ungrateful fashion but then they have a philosophy of their own.

If anything is wanted to provoke the pugnacious Irish into active belligerency it is such shock and tactless tactics. So far "Dev" has doggedly persisted in his attitude of neutrality which has nonplussed the world inspite of the sympathy felt for him. Now with the war moving in its final phase, it seems as if Eire too will be involved in the catastrophe.

The German Radio referred the other day to a British plan to invade Eire and observed that "in such an event, Berlin is determined to react in the same manner as in the case of Norway and Belgium". This would have been merely amusing had it not been so ominous! Thanks to De Valera's myopic policy, Eire is hardly prepared to resist a Blitzkrieg invasion as it ought to have or might have been otherwise. Now belated appeals are being made to America for arms, but with the United States going all out herself to aid Britain, Eire's position has become extremely invidious indeed.

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful bride for young double graduate of Bombay, well placed in life. No caste or provincial restrictions. Apply Box No. 14085, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.
Regular and mechanical courses begin from 15th January. Apply for prospectus to Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Principal, Hospital Road, Karachi.

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (13995)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Gentlemen suffering from sexual debility, nocturnal emissions, or any other private disease are advised to write in detail for sure and permanent cure to Kaviraj Bawa Mohinder Singh, 6 Mirdard Road, New Delhi. (14100)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

A new method of producing artificial gold, discovered by French chemist. Looks and wears like the real thing. A secret worth thousands. Formula and complete details of manufacture against Rupees Five. From the Commercial Corporation, Ramganj, Ajmer. (14080)

Public Notices

NOTICE

POST GRADUATE COURSES
in
MIDWIFERY & GYNAECOLOGY.

POST GRADUATE Courses of instruction, in Midwifery and Gynaecology, for the M.D., D.G.O., F.C.P.S., and M.C.P.S. (Bombay) by an old approved Post Graduate Teacher of Midwifery and Gynaecology of the University of Bombay, with 30 years teaching experience, and others, will commence on the 15th February, 1941. It is intended to give the candidates practical and operative facilities. For Particulars, apply Box No. 14070, "Bombay Chronicle".

5 Fifth Great Week!
A SOCIAL DOCUMENT
Realistically Rendered!!
Film Corporation of India's
"QAIDI"
Starring:
RAMOLA, NANDREKAR, etc.
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2 p.m.

In Third Great Week
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
Puja
Directed by A. R. Kardar.
Starring
SARDAR AKHTAR
& SITARA
PATHE
3-30, 6-30, 10 P. M.

4 FOURTH GREAT WEEK!
NARTAKI
—The BEAUTIFUL
DANCER
BECAME A SANYASINEE AND THAT LED HER TO
THE PATH OF LOVE!!!...

NEW THEATRES'
BEST OF THE SEASON!
'NARTAKI'
Starring:
LEELA DESAI NAJAMUL
P. MULLICK. WASTI,
JAGDEESH, Etc.
Direction:—DEVKI BOSE
Music:— PUNKAJ MULLICK.
MINERVA
Talkies ..... Lamington Rd.
Time: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays
at 1-45 p. m.

IT'S READY
India's Own Film For The World Screen—
J.B.H.wadia presents
Sadhona Bose in
RAJ NARTAKI
With
PRITHVIRAJ
AHIN CHAUDHARY
PROTIMA DASGUPTA
NAYAMPALLY
BINITA and others

Story by—
MANMATH RAY
Directed by—
MODHU BOSE
A WADIA
MOVIETONE OFFERING
Watch For Release Of
Hindi Version At
OPERA HOUSE

Reforms In Hyderabad

Nizam's Govt. To Usher In New Constitution

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.) Jan. 10.

It is reliably learnt that the Nizam's Government intend ushering in constitutional reforms which were announced in 1939. It is also stated that necessary draft enactments pertaining to Local Boards, Panchayats, Legislature have been prepared and are to be placed before His Exalted Highness the Nizam for his sanction.

It might be mentioned that the question of All-India Federation had brought the States to introduce constitutional reforms and so far many States have fallen line and in some these reforms were in force whereas in Hyderabad a Committee was appointed in 1937 and in 1938 the Report was submitted to Government and in 1939, His Exalted Highness announced these reforms based on the recommendations of his Executive Council.

Couldn't Pay Revenue, So Killed Himself!

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.) Jan. 10.

Unable to pay land revenue amounting to Rs. 60, one Narsayya, a kisan of Chakunda village (Karimnager Taluq) committed suicide by strangling himself to death according to a report received here. It is said that the deceased committed suicide on January 3 and the police held the panchnama on 5th when the wife of the deceased revealed the cause for the death of Narsayya.

PANDIT NEHRU CHEERFUL IN JAIL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Mr. G. P. Hutheesingh and Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing who interviewed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Dehra Dun Jail have told the 'United Press' that Pandit Nehru is quite cheerful. The news about Miss Indira's whereabouts has removed his anxiety. Panditji has not started writing but he reads a lot.—United Press.

ALLAHABAD PLANS INTENSIVE DRIVE FOR SALE OF KHADI

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

An intensive drive for the sale of Khadi is contemplated by the Allahabad City Congress Committee during this week end.

Prabhat Pheris will be taken out in the mornings and a public meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon in this connection. An all-day non-stop spinning demonstration is also being organised.—A. P.

Fitters & Welders For Army Corps To Be Trained In Cawnpore Mills

CAWNPORE, Jan. 10.

Arrangements are being made, it is learnt, to train fitters, electricians and welders in local mills for employment in the Indian Army Corps, in other branches of the Indian Army and in ordnance factories.

This is in pursuance of a scheme formulated by the Central Government for the training of technicians.

Those who have previous training and hold some experience will be eligible for employment as soon as they have passed the necessary medical examination and trade tests.—A. P.

Wide Powers To President Questioned

Violent Controversy-On Constitutional Implications-Likely

Creation Of Congressional Committee Urged

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

The vast scope of the powers granted to the President by the new Aid To Britain Bill are stressed in all newspapers. The measure appears likely to create widespread debate, but it is not the policy of aiding Britain that is questioned so much as the constitutional implications important to the United States domestically.

Washington correspondents differ as to whether the bill will have a speedy passage, or be the subject of a violent contoversy some maintaining that the bill will not pass in the present form.

MISGIVINGS EXPRESSED.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES" SUGGESTS EXTENSIVE AMENDMENT, AND THE FIRST REPORTS OF NATIONWIDE EDITORIAL REACTION SHOW THAT MANY NEWSPAPERS EXPRESS MISGIVINGS OVER THE LIMITLESS CHARACTER OF THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

CREAT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

THE "PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER", THE "BALTIMORE SUN," THE "WASHINGTON POST", ALL PROPOSE THE CREATION OF A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SUPERVISION AND REVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTIONS UNDER THE BILL. —REUTER.

SMOOTHING WAY FOR "AID-TO-BRITAIN" BILL

Suggestions For Making Every Financial Effort

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

With the evident intention of smoothing the way for the "Aid to Britain" Bill, through Congress, high officials of the Administration have been permitted to make known that Britain might be asked to make every financial effort she could to help meet the cost of the war materials to be supplied to her.

ONE SUGGESTION IS THAT FOR THESE MATERIALS, BRITAIN SHOULD PUT UP ABOUT 2,000 MILLION DOLLARS OF BRITISH ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES AS A COLLATERAL. THE PLAN IS BEING CONSIDERED TO SUPPLEMENT THE PROPOSAL THAT LARGE INVESTMENT TRUSTS SHOULD PURCHASE 600 MILLION DOLLARS OF BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN THE SECURITIES OF AMERICAN COMPANIES. TWO THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS IS THE VALUE PLACED ON BRITISH HOLDINGS IN AMERICA IN REAL ESTATE, AND THE VALUE OF BRITISH-OWNED COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES.—REUTER.

ISOLATIONIST SENATORS MEET

Move To Defeat Bill Not Likely To Succeed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The United States naval vessels will not be able to convoy merchant ships to Europe under the British Aid Bill. The original draft of the Bill was revised to make this point clear, it was disclosed by the Chairman of the Senate. Foreign Relations Committee, Senator George, to-day.

The Bill will be considered by the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee on Monday, by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday.

MOVE TO DEFEAT BILL.

Isolationist Senators held a conference last night (Friday) on the measures which they hope may defeat the Bill, but the general opinion is that they will be able to secure only a handful of votes against it. Many Senators who intend to vote for the Bill will, however, try to place some check on the authority which it grants to the president.—Reuter.

(Earlier News On Page 15)

U. S. BASES ACQUIRED FROM BRITAIN

Delegation To Leave For London To Work On Formal Leases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

A delegation of United States officials is leaving for London on 17th January to work on the formal leases for American naval and air bases acquired from Britain, announced the State Department.—Reuter.

VINOBA BHAVE'S RELEASE ON WEDNESDAY?

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 11.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT MR. VINOBA BHAVE, THE FIRST SATYAGRAHI, WILL PROBABLY BE RELEASED ON JANUARY 15 FROM NAGPUR JAIL.—A. P.

HOW TO OBSERVE 'INDEPENDENCE DAY'

Mahatma's Instructions Specified To Congress Committees

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 11.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress has issued a circular to All Provincial Congress Committees in the course of which he says: the "Independence Day" is drawing near ever since 1930. This day has been regularly observed all over the country, and it has become a landmark in our struggle for freedom. The celebration of the day this year has a special significance."

Enclosed in the circular are Mahatma Gandhi's instructions for the proper observance of the day, as also a copy of the pledge to be taken in public meetings called for the purpose.—A. P.

Graziani's Plight

Will He Stage Complete Retirement To Tripoli?

About 45,000 Italians, Officers And Men Killed Or Captured At Bardia

THE FOLLOWING CABLE HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM LONDON:—

"IN A COMMENT ON BARDIA GIVEN BY A NAZI SPOKESMAN TO GERMAN LISTENERS ON THE 7TH, IT WAS STATED: "THE BRITISH HAVE PROVED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THAT A DECISIVE THRUST BY ARMOURED DIVISIONS MAY BE MADE IN THE DESERT IN FACT THE BRITISH HAVE TURNED THE DESERT—THE BITTER ENEMY OF HUMAN BEINGS—INTO AN ALLY."

GRAZIANI'S PLIGHT

The Cairo correspondent of the London "Times" cables:—

"What can Graziani do? He may pour more men into Tobruk and risk their being cut off like the garrison at Bardia. He may fall back on Benghazi, the last stronghold in Cyrenaica, where he would be isolated since there is nothing between there and Tripoli, 500 miles away. Or he may delay the fall of Tobruk and Benghazi as long as possible while he plans a complete retirement to Tripoli. At this victorious moment the last course seems the most likely."

LONDON.—It is officially announced that the number of Italians killed or captured at Bardia number 2,041 officers and 42,827 men. In addition we have captured or destroyed 368 armoured field-guns, 26 heavy or anti-aircraft guns, 68 light guns, 13 armoured tanks, 117 light tanks and 708 transport vehicles.

DISCREPANCY IN FIGURES EXPLAINED

LONDON.—The total number of Italians killed and captured in Bardia—44868—is larger than was at first expected in official quarters in London, but examination of the captives has proved explanations to be simple. Bardia was used by Italians as an advanced base and contained in addition to fighting forces a number of departmental and administrative units, such as men engaged in workshops, hygiene sections and numerous other tasks associated with a military base of any size.

The presence of these types in such strength was not included in the forecast made of the actual fighting garrison of Bardia; hence the apparent discrepancy of something like 10,000 between the estimated and actual total. The new figure may be taken as practically the total garrison of Bardia, for it is unlikely that very many escaped.

ROME ADMISSION

ROME.—British air raids on Tobruk and the Benghazi zone causing some damage, are admitted in a High Command Communique which says that British planes also dropped several bombs on Palermo (Sicily) on Friday night.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BLACKSHIRT GENERAL "RETRIEVED"

Captured While Making Bee Line To Tobruk

CAIRO, Jan. 11.

Yet another of Blackshirt General who absented himself just before the capture of Bardia has been "retrieved" while trying to escape on foot towards Tobruk. This is announced in a special communique issued by the British G. H. Q. to-day (Saturday).—Reuter.

British Forces Closing In On Tobruk

ARTILLERY DUEL IN PROGRESS

CAIRO, Jan. 11.

The iron ring of the British Imperial Forces is now closing in on Tobruk, according to the latest reports received from the front.

Very little news is at present available concerning the exact nature of the operations, but observers at the front report that an artillery duel is now in progress.—Reuter.

TOBRUK, AFTER BARDIA

Value Of Harbour

LONDON, (By Cable).

A contributor writes in the "News Chronicle":

Tobruk, the first important objective after Bardia, would be well worth capturing. It has been described as "the best natural harbour between Bizerta and Alexandria" and though small it is Italy's principal naval base in Libya. It is hard to say what sort of condition it is now in since on September 13 last it was announced that as a result of raids by the R.A.F. and Fleet Air Arm it was literred with ships and was "utterly worthless as a naval base." The Italians however are well qualified to do running repairs.

Tobruk is no better equipped to stand a long siege than Bardia would have been. The only water there is salt and oily and drinking water is brought by sea via Dernia—an operation which can hardly be possible any longer. It was just behind Tobruk at Acroma that in 1939 General von Brauchitsch watched offensive military exercises taking place.

At the moment Tobruk is the scene of different exercises chiefly the throwing up of hasty fortifications. An assault never featured in the Italian plans.

EFFECT OF CAPTURE OF BARDIA

Reinforcements And Supplies By Sea

LONDON, (By Cable).

The Cairo correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" cables:

With Bardia in our hands it should be possible before long to

(Continued On Page 18)

BAJAJ CO.'s CASH-BOX ATTACHED

Novel Methods To Recover Fines In C. P.: Shri Prakash Jailed: "Red Shirts" To Join Campaign In N.W.F.P.: Jubbulpore Satyagrahi Refuses To Return Home

SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN ALL OVER INDIA

WARDHA, Jan. 11.

The Revenue authorities to-day attached and took away the cash box of Jamnalal and Sons, Limited, in lieu of the fine of Rs. 500 imposed on Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Treasurer of the Congress.

Earlier, the authorities tried to attach a motor car belonging to Seth Kamalnayan Bajaj, son of Seth Jamnalal, but as he had left for Nagpur to interview his father, the car could not be attached.—United Press.

CASH BOX ATTACHED.

WARDHA, Jan. 11.

It is understood that the cash box from Mr. Bachraj Jamnalal's shop was attached to-day by warrant for recovering the amount of the fine of Rs. 500, imposed on Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.—A. P.

FINES MUST BE PAID

Gandhiji it is understood, has revised his opinion about payment of fines imposed on Satyagraha. His advice now is that fines must be paid whenever there is ability to pay it.

In C. P. And Berar:

HARIJAN M. L. A. CONVICTED

NAGPUR:—Mr. Kantilal Parekh Treasurer of the Nagpur City Congress Committee, offered satyagraha to-dav. He was not arrested.

Those arrested in the mofussil include Mr. D. N. Deshpande at Fattekherda, Mr. Devidas Muley at Akola, and Mr. Suganchand Lunawat at Dhamangoan.

Mr. L. S. Bhatkar (Harijan M.L.A.), was sentenced at Buldana to six months' rigorous for offering satyagraha.

AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE:—Mr. Bhawanipad Tewari, President Jubbulpore City Congress, who offered Satyagraha and shouted anti-war slogans at the Tilak Bhumi Grounds was not arrested, he refused to return home and is sitting at the grounds delivering the Congress message.

Srimati Subhadrakumari Chhowan M.L.A. is offering satyagraha on Wednesday next.

President Of Jubulpore Town Congress Arrested

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 11.

Mr. Bhawaniprasad Tewari, President of the Jubbulpore Town Congress, who offered Satyagraha and shouted anti-war slogans yesterday, was arrested last night and lodged in the Central Jail.

Mr. Puranchandra Sharma, President of Katni Tehsil Congress was also arrested for shouting anti-war slogans at Katni, yesterday.—A. P.

M. L. A. Acquitted

JALGAON, Jan. 11

Delivering judgment yesterday, at his camping village of Nalbandi, the Jalgaon District Magistrate acquired Mr. Rajmal Lakhichand, M.L.A., (Congress) from a charge of making an anti-war speech.—A. P.

In Maharashtra

Dharmaji Pandurang Tandel, a fishmerchant, member of the Thana District School Board and a well-known Congress worker of Satpati, in Palghar, who was arrested at Umroli village, was tried to jail. He was convicted and sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default a further term of one month's simple imprisonment. The Magistrate, in view of the accused's status in life, awarded him "B" Class.

In Bombay Suburbs

Mr. Abdul Sattar Parekh, Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union, was arrested to-day for offering Satyagraha.

On Tuesday, 14th inst. at 6 p.m. at Chawpatty a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Union to Congratulate Mr. Parekh.

THANA:— Shriyut Parmanand Haribhai Mehta, a well-known Congress-worker and a member of the Thana District Local Board, who was arrested at Tarapore and on the 8th instant, was tried in jail. He was convicted under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to undergo nine months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default a further term of 15 days simple imprisonment. Sri Mehta was awarded "B" Class.

In The U. P.

SRI PRAKASH JAILED

BENARES:—Mr. Sri Prakash M.L.A. (Central), Acting President of the U.P.C.C., was sentenced this evening to one year's simple imprisonment.

In Tamil Nad:

9 MONTHS' JAIL AND Rs. 200 FINE

CUDDALORE:—Mr. G. Devanayagam Pillai of Nellipuppam who offered Satyagraha this morning by shouting anti-war slogans, was sentenced by the Magistrate to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in default to further three months' imprisonment.

MIRASDAR SENTENCED

CHIDAMBARAM:—Mr. Srinivasalu Naidu, Mirasdar of Palayankottai, was sentenced to-day to five months' rigorous imprisonment for offering satyagraha this morning by shouting anti-war slogans.

MANY CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 10.

Mr. Lala Pasi, member D. C. C. Mr. Jagat Narain, Secretary, D. C. C. (Bara Banki), Baba Ashrafi Lal (Basti) Mr. and Mrs. Chandrika Lal (Gorakhpur), Mrs. Mailsh Vati Devi, (Gorakhpur) Mr. Jamma Singn Rawat and Chandra Shekhar Pandey (Gorakhpur) have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

The first list of Satyagrahis from Kalpi District approved by Mahatma Gandhi consists of 25 names. Mr. Bhatukeshwar Dutta, a member of the U. P. C. C. has, it is learnt, been forbidden by Mahatma Gandhi to offer Satyagraha.

A second list consisting of 150 persons is also being sent to Mahatma Gandhi for approval.

Mr. Niamatullah, who was arrested at Gorakhpur, was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 in default to six months' imprisonment.

Saharanpur Arrests

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 10.

Sardar Balwant Singh a member of the P. C. C. was arrested and sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment and placed in "B" class. Pandit Ramnath Vaid, a member of the P. C. C. was arrested yesterday after he offered Satyagraha.—A. P.

Meerut Congress Officials Arrested

MEERUT, Jan. 11.

Mr. Kirti Prasad Jain, master Sunderlal Shastri, Secretary of the District Congress Committee and Dr. Najimuddin Ahmad, ex-General Secretary of the District Congress Committee, have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules, and brought to the District Jail. They had given notice of their intention to offer Satyagraha. Mr. Krishna Chandra Sharma has also been arrested.—A. P.

LANDLORD ARRESTED

BENARES, Jan. 11.

Mr. Butin Biharp Singh, a landlord of Benares District, has been arrested for offering Satyagraha.

MR. JOG ARRESTED

CAWNPORE, Jan. 11.

Mr. G. G. Jog has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.

In Gujarat:

MRS. DESAI ARRESTED WHILE OFFERING SATYAGRAHA

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

Mrs. Jayaben Desai was arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules while offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans at Sanad Village in Ahmedabad District.

She was subsequently taken to Sabarmati Central Jail.—A. P.

CHANDULAL SHETH JAILED.

Mr. Chandulal Lallubhai Sheth who was arrested at Unvarsad village in Ahmedabad District while offering satyagraha was sentenced to-day to six months' simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50 in default two months' further imprisonment.

In Surat

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT:— Mr. Sushilchandra Joshi Vakil has been arrested and brought to Surat sub-jail to-day. He has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and placed in "B" Class.

JAYABEN ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD:—Jayaben Desai, a prominent lady worker, was arrested from Sanand when she offered Satyagraha this morning.

IN GODHRA

GODHRA:—Mr. Yahyabhai Akbarali Lokhandwalla, a Congress leader, who was arrested under the Defence of India Act, was tried in the District Jail to-day and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In N. W. F. P.

DR. KHAN SAHEB OFFERS SATYAGRAHA

"Frontier Gandhi" Addresses Meeting At Charsadda

PESHAWAR, Jan. 11.

After Christmas and Id recess, Congress Satyagraha in the Frontier was resumed to-day. Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier offered Satyagraha at Charsadda by delivering a speech. The meeting was also addressed by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.—A. P.

FRONTIER GANDHI'S PROGRAMME

Khan Abudul Gaffar Khan interviewed Arbab Abdul Gaffar, ex-Parliamentary Secretary and Miss Khurshid Ben, grand-daughter of the late Dadabhai Naoroji, in the Peshawar Central Prison.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will tour the Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan districts from January 13.

CAMPAIGN RESTARTED IN FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, January 11

Satyagraha in the N.W.F. Province was resumed today after a lapse of twenty days with only the first list including ex-Ministers, M.L.A.'s and A.I.C.C. members coming to operation. So far, Satyagrahis continued to march to village.

NEW FEATURE

A new feature in the Congress Satyagraha campaign in the North-West Frontier Province will be that Red Shirts will soon participate in the campaign.

A decision to this effect has been reached by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan as the result of his correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi.

To start with about 30 tried Red-Shirt leaders have been selected, three from each tehsil.

AZAD CONGRATULATED

Resolution congratulating Maulauna Abul Kalam Azad on his sentence were adopted at a mammoth meeting held at the Shahi Gardens last evening Arbab Abdur Rahman presided.

Khan Aligul Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee addressed the gathering.

Further Satyagraha News On Page 27

America Demands Security

German Planes Over Switzerland

Air Raid Alarms Sounded In Basle & Zurich Regions

BERLIN, Jan. 10.

An aid raid alarm was sounded in the Basle and Zurich regions this afternoon, but the nationality of the intruders is not yet known, according to an official announcement.

The British authorities have requested further information in connection with the bombing of Basle and Zurich last month, stated Dr. Piletgolaz of the Swiss Foreign Ministry to-day in a report to the Federal Council. The inquiry into this affair had not yet concluded.

A "communique" issued this evening by a German General states that two German bombers, probably out of their course, flew over the Bernese-Jura region this afternoon.

One flew over Zurich and the other over Lucerne district before leaving Switzerland, the former in the direction of Schaffhausen and the other in the direction of Lake Constance.—Reuter.

Wave Of Political Arrests In France

VICHY, Jan. 11.

A fresh wave of political arrests has been sweeping over the country. Some 40 persons have been arrested in Paris during the past few days.—Reuter.

BRAZIL NOT TO ACCEPT GERMAN WAR PRODUCTS

Ship Carrying Materials To Be Unloaded At Lisbon

RIO de JANEIRO, JAN. 10.

The Foreign Minister Dr. Aranha has requested the War Minister, General Dutra, to order the unloading of war material purchased in Germany and now on board the Brazilian steamer "Bog" at Lisbon.

The unloading of war material is in accordance with the agreement Reuter learns, concluded between Brazil and Britain whereby Brazil agreed not to accept any further German manufactured war material.

Britain, for her part, agreed to allow through the blockade one large arms shipment on which the Brazilian Government laid great stress.

It is understood that the incident is regarded by both the countries as having been satisfactorily closed.—Reuter.

HUGE INCREASE IN U. S. EXPORTS TO BRITISH EMPIRE LIKELY

NEW YORK, Jan 11.

United States exports to the British empire in the current year may reach 3,500 million dollars compared with only 2,000 millions in 1940 states the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

The estimate includes war orders to be completed this year but does not include possible shipments under the new "Lease and Lend" Bill, which was laid before the Congress on Friday.—Reuter.

Britain Asked To Put Up Assets Worth 2,000 Million Dollars

COLLATERAL FOR WAR MATERIALS

WASHINGTON, January 11.

Britain may be asked to put up about two thousand million dollars of British assets in the United States as collateral for war materials manufactured and delivered under the "Aid to Britain" Bill introduced in Congress yesterday, declare high officials here.—Reuter.

"BRITISH AID BILL" REACTIONS IN U. S. CONGRESS; SENATOR CALLS HITLER "DEVIL INCARNATE"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE "BRITISH AID BILL" DREW A QUICK REACTION IN CONGRESS TO-DAY AND RENEWED PREDICTIONS OF OVERWHELMING APPROVAL.

No fewer than a dozen members jumped up to make remarks when the Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives while in the Senate, where the Bill was simultaneously introduced, Senator McKellar described Hitler as "a devil incarnate" and proposed "the repeal of all laws which would in any way interfere with our giving Congress the necessary powers."

Senator Clark, an Isolationist, declared that the Bill permitted President Roosevelt "to declare war" and establish a totalitarian Government in domestic affairs.

Opinion seemed to be divided among Congressmen on whether the Bill is wide enough to authorise American convoys of war supplies to Britain or the Allies.

Embargo Act Terminated

The "British Aid Bill," in the terms of an accompanying statement which Congressional leaders issued when it was introduced today, simply translates into legislative form the policy of making America an arsenal for the democracies, and seeks to carry out President Roosevelt's pledge to send those countries "in ever-increasing numbers ships, planes, tanks and guns."

The Bill would, as the statement added, enable the United States "to furnish war materials of every kind to any country whose defence the President considers to be vital to the defence of the United States."

Explaining the provisions of the Bill to those present to release any defence article for export, the statement said that this terminated the 1940 Embargo Act against the exportation of certain war materials, but did not use American vessels to deliver war material to combat areas.

Washington Reaction

Washington reaction to the "British Aid Bill" ranged from an assertion by Senator Johnson that it would "create a dictatorship" to the view that "this is practical and efficient" way to aid the nations fighting the Axis.

Senator Johnson regarded the Bill as "monstrous" and added "I decline to change the whole form of my Government on the specious idea of assisting one belligerent."

Mr. McCormack, the Democratic leader, said "the Bill properly delegates power to the President of the United States—the only man in an executive position whose constituency is the entire country."

Hitler Will Fall To Pieces

"My hunch is that the war will be shorter than most people think and that if we give full aid to Britain the empire of Hitler will fall to pieces as fast as it was put together. There are signs of crumbling already" so declared "Al" (Alfred E.) Smith, the Former Governor of New York state and Democratic candidate for President in 1928, in a broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Stating that "the British to-day stand between us and total war which the dictators promise," Mr. Smith said, "every red blooded American will support the President in his purpose and give full aid to Britain."

U. S. A. PUNISHES GERMAN LEADER'S JEWISH FRIEND

Carried German Money To Finance Espionage Work Abroad

NEW YORK, JAN. 10

A man described as a close friend of such German leaders as Field Marshal Goering and Dr. Goebbels was sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of 2,500 dollars here on (Friday).

He is Issdore Lazarus, aged 58 and was charged with passport frauds and pleaded guilty.

According to the Government prosecutor, Lazarus, although a Jew, was a close friend of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and Robert Ley, and carried large sums of money from Germany on their behalf and for Goering and Goebbels and deposited them in other countries where some of them was believed to have been used to finance espionage work and propaganda.

The prosecutor declared that Lazarus obtained a passport through the United States Consul in Berlin by stating that he was born in America though actually he was a native of Rumania.

Lazarus insisted that he tried to help refugees to get "a small percentage of their money out of Germany," but the prosecutor declared that most of these funds remained in the pockets of German officials.—Reuter.

Muslim Loyalty To France

Gen. Weygand's Broadcast To Fr. African Territory

VICHY, Jan. 10.

Moslems have shown their loyalty to France in time of adversity, declared General Weygand, broadcasting to the people of Morrocco and Moslem populations of French African territories, replying to a renewed declaration of loyalty by the Sultan of Morrocco.

The Sultan had declared "we shall never fail in our duty and loyalty to France."

General Weygand concluded the broadcast by declaring "we have confidence in the future; it is for us to make it what we wish it to be by increasing conscientious regard for duty and sense of discipline.—Reuter.

Roosevelt's Message To France

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

"My heart goes out to France in these days of her travail", says President Roosevelt in a message to France.

He adds, "I pray that the French people may soon again enjoy the blessings of peace with liberty, equality and fraternity".—Reuter.

BELGIAN CONGO TO REINFORCE BRITISH

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Troops from the Belgian Congo will shortly be taking part in the war in Africa, said the Belgian Minister for Colonies, M. de Vleesch-Auwer, according to the Independent Belgian news agency.

The Minister is now on an official visit to Kenya with Mr. Pierre Ryckmans, Governor-General of Belgian Congo, and General Ermens, commanding the Belgian Congo forces.

They have already had numerous conversations with British colonial authorities in East Africa.—Reuter.

KEY DEFENCE POST

Roosevelt's Offer To Mayor La Guardia

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

President Roosevelt has offered Mayor La Guardia of New York a key defence post.

According to the New York "Times" the post is that of executive assistant to the President in which capacity he would be a link between the President and all defence efforts. He would have wide authority.—Reuter.

'LEASE AND LEND' BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The general view in Washington is that the Lease and Lend Bill will be ready for President Roosevelt's signature in about a month or five weeks time.—Reuter.

Revolt Against Mussolini

ALEXANDRIA, JAN. 10.

An Italian anti-Fascist movement is rapidly gaining strength in Egypt, where various groups are uniting under a central organisation in Cairo. These in turn are carrying on active propaganda work among the rest of the 60,000 Italians now in Egypt

Dr. Gatano Protano, President of the Alexandria section of the recently founded "Gruppo Dazione Anti-fascista" to-day declared: "We wish to see Italy freed from the tyranny of Mussolini, the fascist regime abolished and the treaties with Germany, which led to this unfortunate state of war, broken. All anti-fascists in Egypt are good Italian citizens and most of them fought in the world war on the side of the Allies."

Dr. Protano expressed the hope that Count of Orza, the former Italian Foreign Minister, who was exiled because of his anti-Fascist opinions, might be available to lead the movement.—Reuter.

LORDS' NEW LEADER

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Lord Lloyd will be the leader of the House of Lords replacing Lord Halifax, according to an announcement this (Friday) afternoon issued at Ten Downing Street.—Reuter.

SOVIET-GERMAN AGREEMENTS

Germans To Be Repatriated From Baltic Soviet Republics

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Agreements for the repatriation of Germans from the Soviet Republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia and of Lithuanians, Russians and White Russians from the Melle and Suwalki districts were signed to-day in Riga and Kaunas by German and Soviet delegates, says the official German News Agency.

Persons to whom the agreements refer may be repatriated within ten weeks of the signature of the agreements if they so desire. At the same time an agreement has been signed in Moscow settling questions of property arising from the repatriation.—Reuter.

AIR TRAINING SCHEME FOR BOYS

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The King has consented to become the Air Commodore in Chief to the New Air Training Corps.—Reuter.

SAFETY IN MINES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Matters relating to safety in mines and other serious problems facing the two major coalfields of Jharia and Raniganj, as also the steps taken to mitigate the difficulties and dangers arising therefrom were discussed by Mr. W. Kirby, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Mining, Geological and Metallurgical Institute of India held to-day in the premises of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

At to-day's meeting, Mr. W. Kirby was elected president of the institute, Mr. H. K. Nag, Mr. G. Castles, and Mr. A. L. Coulson were elected Vice-Presidents, and Mr. R. B. Whitehead, Honorary Secretary, Dr. Vyril S. Fox was elected Hon. Treasurer and Mr. E. R. Gee, Honorary Editor of Transactions.—A. P.

Sir Alexander Roger, Chairman, Sir William Barton and other members of the Roger Mission arrived in Madras this morning from Bangalore.—A. P.

MANY NEW BUILDING SCHEMES FOR ALLAHABAD 'VARSITY

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

The Executive Council of the Allahabad University has referred several building schemes to Public Works Committee.

The schemes include the extension of the Women's Hostel construction of a new hostel for men and alterations in the Junior Chemistry Laboratory.

The Council has received a donation of Rs. 1,200 a year from Raja Panna Lall of Hyderabad.—A.P.

Two Killed In Bihar Village

PATNA, Jan. 10

Two persons were killed and two others injured when the police opened fire on an unruly mob following a Hindu-Muslim riot which occurred at village Runi Saidpur in Sitamarhi sub-division yesterday.

The riot, it is stated, broke out over the question of cow-killing.

Another minor incident that took place yesterday at village Maricha in Jamui Sub-Division (Monghyr district) over cow-killing resulted in the arrest of about a dozen of Hindus.—United Press

Petrol Restriction Conference

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

A conference is expected to be held here on January 20 to make a preliminary survey of plans to meet any emergency requiring restriction on petrol consumption. —A. P.

Kolhapur Peasants' Grievances

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 10

About 2,000 peasants marched in a procession to represent their grievances to the authorities and put forth their demands as a sequel to the granting of monopoly of sugar-cane planting to the Kolhapur Sugar Mills.—United Press.

Restrictions On Export Of Jewellery

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

Press Communique: A notification is being issued to-day under Rule 84 (3) of the Defence of India Rules, prohibiting the taking out of India except to Burma, unless generally or specially permitted by the Reserve Bank of India of diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, and articles mounted or set with platinum or gold.

The Reserve Bank are, however, issuing a general permission for the taking out of jwellery and precious stones to the United Kingdom and French India without limit, to any British Dominion, protectorate or crown colony with the exception of Canada, Newfoundland and Hongkong, and to Egypt, Iraq and the Sudan, upto Rs. 5,000 in value, to Portuguese India and the Persian Gulf upto Rs. 2,000 in value and to any other country, exclusive of enemy or enemy-occupied territory, upto Rs. 1,000 in value.

Any person who wishes to take out jewellery of a value in excess of these limits must apply to the Reserve Bank for an export licence, through an authorised dealer in foreign exchange.—A. P.

John Lavery, Famous Portrait Painter, Dead

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Sir John Lavery, the famous portrait painter and Royal Academician, died on Friday at Kilmoganny in the county of Kilkenny, Eire at the age of 84.—Reuter.

THE LATE MR. N. N. GUPTA

Veteran Bengali Author And Journalist

Mr. Nagendranath Gupta whose death took place a few days ago at Bandra at the age of 80, was educated at the Scottish Church Institution, Calcutta, which is now called the Duff College. Among his class-fellows was the late Swami Vivekananda with whom he was on very friendly terms That friendship between the two continued for long and Nagendra Babu, like his distinguished friend, became a great admirer of the latter's Guru, Sri Rama Krishna

The late Mr. N. N. Gupta.

Paramahansa, about whom he wrote fairly extensively. When Swami Vivekananda went to Lahore in the year 1898-99, he stayed with Nagendra Babu who was then a neighbour of the late Lala Lajpat Rai.

Nagendra Babu first went to Sind as the editor of a paper founded by Sadhu Hiranand. Afterwards he had his own paper "Phoenix" which he edited. From Karachi. Later at Lahore he took up the editorship of the "Tribune" in 1892. In 1899 he left Lahore and went back to Calcutta where he started a weekly Bengali paper called the "Prabhat."

In 1905 Nagendra Babu shifted to Allahabad and took up the editorship of a weekly, the 'Indian People', which later on was incorporated with the present 'Leader' of which he became the Editor. Mr. (now Sir) C. Y. Chintamani was the joint-editor of the 'Leader' then.

In Allahabad he came into contact with the late Pt. Motilal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Sunderlal and Dr. Satish Chandra Bannerjee.

From Allahabad Nagendra Babu went to Lahore and because of his personal friendship with the late Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia, the illustrious founder of the 'Tribune' he once again became the editor of the 'Tribune' in 1909 and left it in 1912. He worked as editor of the 'Punjabee', Lahore, in 1913.

As a journalist he had the good fortune of coming into intimate contact with Dadabhai Naorojee, Mr. Hume, Ranade, Gokhale and Lajpatrai.

He wrote a number of novels and translated some of Tagore's works. He was an examiner of the Doctorate Degree of the Calcutta University.

Lately he was living a retired life in Bandra, but was writing regularly for several monthlies and dailies till his last moments.

WAR AFFECTS SINO-BURMA TRADE

RANGOON: Jan. 10.

As a result of world conditions created by the war, numerous problems have arisen affecting trade and communications between Burma and China. For a more ready solution of these by personal contact and discussion the Government of Burma will, says a communique, with the approval of His Majesty's Government and at the cordial invitation of the Chinese Government, shortly send a mission to Chungking.—A. P.

PETAIN'S RESOLVE NOT TO PROVOKE NAZIS

Occupied Zone's Attitude To Marshal

LONDON: (By Cable).

The former Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

Contrary to reports circulating in London, I can state that it is not a fact that Marshal Petain in defiance of the Nazis has despatched further important units of French Fleet to North Africa.

To move warships without permission would break the terms of the Armistice and the Marshal is scrupulous not to give the Germans the slightest pretext for accusing him of any illegality. If the armistice is to be broken, the Marshal is determined that it shall be by the other side.

The Armistice Commission at Wiesbaden, which has representatives in every Port and aerodrome, is the authority competent to grant a request, to move French naval units and Marshal Petain has been careful to observe the correct procedure in this matter.

There is, however, reason to believe that Wiesbaden Commission has already allowed a certain number of French warships to proceed to Africa. There is nothing to prevent demobilised airmen or soldiers from rejoining relatives there without infringing the letter of the law.

Were the Germans flagrantly to break the armistice terms for instance, by extending the area of occupation, this would be the signal for the immediate departure of all the remaining naval units, air force and as many troops as could be assembled in the time for Africa. The local German commissions in control are not armed sufficiently to prevent such an exodus.

Of this fact Hitler must be aware and it explains the attempts now being made to foment political discontent with Vichy through the agency of such pro-German politicians as Jacques Doriot, the ex-Communist leader. In the present stage they are not likely to succeed.

There is evidence that since Marshal Petain took a firm stand the pro-English and pro-de Gaulle section of opinion in the occupied zone is showing increased loyalty to the Marshal, though it is still suspicious of some of the other members of the Government whose political past is not easily forgiven.

AMERICAN EXPECTATIONS OF ALLIED SUCCESS

Press Tributes To Britain

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

Booth Tarkington, the Novelist, in a new year statement predicts a British victory. "The Britons are fighting for their life and liberty," he said. "The Nazis are fighting to retain other people's property that they have taken.

"The man fighting for his life, other things being equal, will put up a harder battle than the man fighting to keep something he took from somebody else." Declaring that the British were "shrewd and illimitably stubborn," Mr. Tarkington expressed the conviction that in the end they would prevail.

This is the theme of many leading articles.

"In this strange England of to-day," writes the "Herald-Tribune," "racked in a truly unbelievable hell, the spirit of gallantry and courage lives again. What once it took the eye of faith to see beneath the aimless cross purposes of lush and hectic days is now apparent even to the astonished enemy.

"It sings in shelters underground, wrestles grimly with spreading fires while bombs still fall, takes off fighter planes for desperate battles at night and sends merchantmen undismayed across death-haunted seas.

"In this England no one expressed the hope that she will find dignity and greatness. Both stand out starkly as still and triumphant as the tower of Coventry's Cathedral above its desecrated nave.

"But as embattled England faces 1941 we drink to the hope that it will bring her peace, peace consonant with her dignity and greatness, the peace that she has earned for herself and for our world."

The "New York Times" says: "Democracy reached its lowest point in all history just before the evacuation of Dunkirk. We cannot doubt that there has been a recovery since. What we would like to be sure of is that the recovery has gone far enough to ensure the ultimate victory for free nations. We must hope for such a victory, for without it civilisation, as we have known it, will disappear.

"We cannot yet take it for granted. It calls for more strength, more courage, more sacrifice than we as a nation have yet displayed in this crisis. Democracy has been a doctrine and habit. It has been complacent. Now it must become a living flame or it will die."

DEVELOP RIGHT ATTITUDE TOWARDS LIFE

Presidential Address At Teachers' Conference

WARRANGAL, Jan. 11.

"I am a believer in the extension of primary education, I also feel that there is a great need for rural bias in our rural education, but there too we must strictly guard against extremism, General compulsory primary education needs a colossal sum which cannot be provided by a stroke of pen; or even assuming that money is somehow provided, it will not be fair to treat indifferently, the other equally important cultural, economic and spiritual requirements of the country. We have to raise the standard of living and purchasing power of the people and we should not neglect or sacrifice it for a show of extra fineness."

Thus observed Mr. Syed Aziz, Judicicial and Ecclesiastical Member, the Nizam's Government, in the course of his presidential address at the Fourth Annual Conference of the All-Hyderabad Teachers' Conference held here today.

The President continuing said: "There was time when the importance of higher education was over emphasised. In that evolutionary stage of our society, perhaps this tendency was inevitable. It gave us talents. But nevertheless the importance of higher education as a means to an end to earn a living was exaggerated and its speed injuriously accelerated.

For a country like ours, a poor country, top-heavy educational system did not improve matters much. It would have been far better to select students from a few promising and talented youths for higher education than to encourage all to make a rush 'en masse' towards this goal."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The President added that technological training and research based on a broad foundation of scientific knowledge were necessary for the industrial progress of the country and this could have given impetus to a well balanced economic and educational prosperity, reducing the risk of employment which had become the crux of the problem to-day.

Drawing attention to students and politics, the President said, "I wish teachers and students to be free from narrow sectarianism and communalism. Teachers with their economic interest, should see that they are not only actuated by motives of professionalism. They must exercise a healthy influence over the students. An educational institution should be the repository of broadmindedness and mutual toleration and unity among students for in that ideal lies the well-being and the prosperity of this great State."

Concluding Mr. Aziz said; "The teacher has to try to develop in the child the right attitude towards self and others, towards work and play, towards the life to be lived and the death which must come, towards the past, the present and the future, towards society and family, towards authority and dependence, towards Nature and God."—United Press.

Quarantine In Malay States

The Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements have imposed quarantine restrictions on account of smallpox against arrivals by sea and air from Bombay.

In order to avoid possible delay and inconvenience at the port of debarkation passengers embarking at Bombay for the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements are advised to be in possession of vaccination certificates showing that vaccination has been performed not less than twelve days and not more than three years prior to arrival unless they bear evidence of a previous attack of smallpox or show local signs of an early vaccination reaction indicating adequate immunity.

Three of the captured Italian Generals and their staff, brought to Cairo from the Western Desert by air.

Indian Insurance Record

RS. 47 CRORES ASSURED IN 1938: BOMBAY LEADS

The total new life assurance business (excluding that on the dividing plan) done by Indian companies in India during 1938 was 2,96,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 43,30,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 2,28,00,000, says the Indian Insurance Year Book for 1939. The total Indian new life assurance business was 3,22,000 policies assuring Rs. 51,-72,00,000 and yielding a premium income of Rs 2,71,00,000.

The total life assurance business effected in India my Indian companies and remaining in force at the end of 1938, was 12,40,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 2,04,000,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 10,45,00,000. The grand total including the business of foreign companies was 15,16,000 policies assuring Rs. 2,98,00,00,000 including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of Rs. 15,57,00,000.

Insurance business has expanded considerably in the last decade. from Rs. 82,00,00,000 in 1929 the business in force with Indian life offices at the end of 1938 increased to Rs. 2,19,00,000. The total new sums assured by the offices in 1938 amounted to nearly Rs. 46,68,00,000, the largest of any of the previous ten years. Again, the total life assurance income of Indian companies was Rs. 4,92,00,-000 in 1929; and Rs. 14,13,00,000 in 1938 exceeding the preceding year's income by Rs. 2,11,00,000.

The total number of Indian life offices which were subject to the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, was 200, of which 166 were proprietary and 34 mutual.

The number of companies which were subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928, was 360. Of this total 217 are constituted in India and the rest abroad.

BOMBAY LEADS

Considering province-wise, Bombay heads the list with 67 companies, Bengal coming second with 50. Other provincial figures are Madras, 39; the Punjab, 25; Delhi, 12; the United Provinces, 10; the Central Provinces, 5; Bihar, 4. The remaining few companies are scattered in other provinces. One new Indian Insurance Company has been established in the Punjab.

Some Indian Life offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in Burma, British East Africa, Ceylon, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements. The total new sums assured by these offices outside India in 1938 amounted to Rs. 3,39,-00,000 yielding a premium income of Rs. 19,50,000. The total sums assured, including reversionary bonus additions in force at the end of 1938 amounted to Rs. 15,15,-00,000 having a premium income of Rs. 82,06,000.

One hundred and eighty-two Indian companies carry on life insurance business only, 18 combine life assurance with other insurance business and only 17 carry on insurance business other than life.

BUSINESS OUTSIDE INDIA.

The total net Indian premium under insurance business, other than life assurance in 1938, was Rs. 2,82,00,000. In this amount, the Indian companies' share was Rs. 89,00,000 and of non-Indian companies Rs. 1,93,00,000. The Indian companies received Rs. 43,00,000 from fire, Rs. 12,00,000 from marine and Rs. 34,00,000 from miscellaneous insurance business while non-Indian companies received Rs. 95,00,000 from fire, Rs. 40,00,000 from marine, and Rs. 58,00,000 from miscellaneous insurance business.

The Indian companies which transact a substantial amount of fire, or marine business, also operate outside India. These companies had a net premium income of Rs. 78,00,000 in 1938 from the business outside India.

The bulk of investments of the Indian companies are in stock exchange securities which constitute about 70 per cent. of the total assets.

THE DIVIDING PLAN.

Some Indian companies transact life assurance business on the dividing plan under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year. Those companies which still transact this class of business are required by law to cease transacting it by July 1, 1942.

The societies registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, and which have in the past transacted mostly dividing insurance business are already required by the Act to cease this business.

The present publication continues to follow the general lines of its predecessors. While it has been thought desirable to retain for the present the familiar old form, more detailed returns will be available later under the Insurance Act, 1938.

TO ENCOURAGE INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Exemptions From Customs Duty In Nizam's Dominions

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 10.

Exemptions from customs duty of a total value of Rs. 3.8 crores were given to certain articles with a view to help the agricultural population and encourage the industrial development of the State. This fact is mentioned in the Administration Report of the Customs Department, Hyderabad State for the year 1348 Fasli (ending 5th October 1939). Some of the articles thus imported free were machinery, agricultural implements, manure and chemicals for industrial purposes, and some of those that were exported free included tanned hides and skins, jaggery and piece-goods manufactured in local spinning and weaving mills.

The report records the total customs revenue for the year at Rs. 1.29 crores which is a decrease of 4.7 per cent. over the revenue of the preceding year.

Broach Civic Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, (By Mail.)

There will be no election in the two Mahommedan Wards of Broach City as there are only ten candidates for the ten seats reserved for Mahommedans.

For the first time a seat has been reserved for a lady candidate in non-Mahommedan Ward No. 5. Shrimati Bakuben alias Netramani, Vishnuprasad Lakhia, who, besides being a Congress Workers is imparting free lessons on sewing in the Girls High School started last year by Broach Kelvni Mandal, is one of the two candidates, her rival being Mrs. Homawala.

Aligarh Muslim University Debate

The All India Inter-Collegiate Competitive Debates of the Muslim University Union will be held on Jan. 27 and 28 at 6.30 p.m. in the Rampur Hamid Hall.

For the English debate on Jan. 27 the subject is: "That in the opinion of this House, the best way to achieve India's freedom and to bring about a lasting peace in the country is to strive for the establishment of independent States in the regions of Hindu and Muslim majorities with effective safeguards for minorities in each regional State."

For the Urdu debate on Jan. 28 the subject is: "Democracy is a form of government in which persons are counted not weighed."

Each constituent institution will be entitled to send two representatives for each debate, one to speak 'for' and the other 'against' the proposition. Competitors will be the guests of the Union. Special arrangements have been made for the accommodation of lady speakers at the Girls' College.

EFFECT OF CAPTURE OF BARDIA

(Continued From Page 13)

bring supplies and reinforcements by sea, overcoming some of the difficulties of lengthy road transport. Another factor in our favour is the possibility that the Libyan defences may prove less sound the deeper we penetrate, since the enemy probably little imagined there would ever be such a tremendous advance.

Against this must be set the fact that summer weather arrives within three months when desert warfare will be extremely arduous and that Libya has a coastline of nearly 1,200 miles of which barely 100 is yet in our hands. But in view of the magnificent work of all the three services during the last month's operations it would be rash to write off any Libyan undertaking as beyond their powers.

TRAVANCORE "RIOTING" ECHO

Case Against 206 Accused Withdrawn

QUILLON, Jan. 8

All the 206 accused on trial before the District Judge Quilon, on charges of waging war against the Maharaja, Conspiracy, rioting and unlawful seemqbly in the Chesganoor riot case pleaded guilty today expressed repentence for their part in the incidents and prayed for pardon. In the light of this Government filed a petition for the withdrawal of the case and the Judge permitted of the case asd the Judge permitted the withdrawal.

The incidents with which the accused were charged occurred during the Travancore State Congress agitation in 1938 and included attacks on members of the police force and Government Officials, breaking down bridges and culverts, cutting down forest trees and barricading roads therewith.—A. P.

BR. WANTS NO FRENCH COLONIES

Nazi Broadcast Story Refused

LONDON, January 9

The observations of Admiral ton, Marshal Petain's Colonial Minister, in an interview today that Britain wished to appropriate French Coolries so as to use them as zargaining counters if a compromise peace was offered to her, has been noticed with regret in authoritative quarters in London, says Reuter.

These quarters point out that the Admiral has reproduced—apparently as a matter of personal opinion—the deliberate line of propaganda which the Germans have been fostering since the collapse of France.

It may be recalled that the Prime Minister in a broadcast to the French nation on October 25 made it abundantly plain that there was no foundation of truth in this line of propaganda. Mr. Churchill said: "Don't imagine as the German-controlled wireless tells you, that we English want to take your ships and Colonies. We do not covet anything from any nation except respect."—Reuter

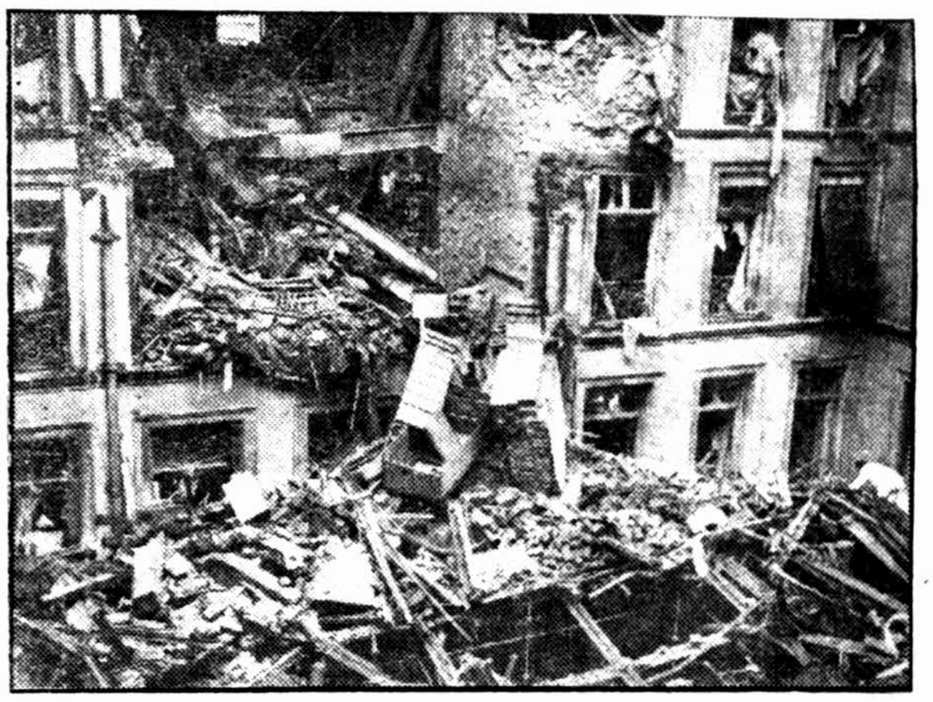
THAI TROOPS PENETRATE BORDER POINTS

Battanbang Bombarded

HANOI, Jan. 11.

A Thai (Siamese) detachment have penetrated several border points, notably northeast of Samrong, and in the region south of Pailin, states a communique issued by Admiral De Coux, Governor-General, on the Thai French-Indo-China border. Thai artillery have bombarded Battanbang, killing 20 people and wounding 20 others. In a bombardment of Simreap, seven people were killed and 15 injured.

The communique adds that other places were bombarded and French artillery took reprisals by bombarding Nongkai and Mokdaharn.—Reuter.



Damage done to the Carlton Hotel, one of London's leading hotels, when it was hit in a recent raid. The Restaurant and palm court were hit by bombs.

NAZIS BOMB RESIDENTIAL AREA

But No Casualties Reported

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Up to a late hour on Friday night London area had no air raid alert.

Raiders were reported in some provincial areas, but when bombs were dropped in a residential area in a south coast town no casualties reported.—Reuter.

AIR RAID ALERT IN BERNE.

BERNE, Jan. 11.

An air raid alert was given about 6 this morning (Saturday) at Fribourg and Berne.—Reuter.

ENEMY BOMB E. KENT TOWN

LONDON, Jan. 11.

There has been very little enemy air activity over this country to-day, states an Air Ministry Communique. Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a town in East Kent, early this afternoon, damaging some houses and a small number of people were killed.—Reuter.

DANGEROUSLY RADICAL

What German Workers Think Of Hitler's Speech

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Herr Hitler's recent attempts to appeal in Socialist terms to German workers has resulted in serious internal difficulties, according to reliable reports reaching official circles in London. It is learnt that Herr Hitler's speech to Berlin armament workers, on December 10, cause great anxiety to German industrial magnates, who regarded it as dangerously radical. To pacify them Herr Hitler called a meeting of their representatives, and explained that war exigencies necessitated talking to German workers thus, but after the war masses would be properly dealt with. Details of the meeting reached the Rhineland factory workers, resulting in serious unrest.—Reuter.

IRANIAN STUDIES IN AMERICA

New Courses And Instructor At New York Institute

The school for Iranian studies of the Iranian Institute of America announces the opening of its courses for the season recently. A new addition to the faculty is Professor Andrews Tietze of the University of Istanbul. He is a specialist in Turkish languages and literature.

New courses include advanced studies in Sanskrit, Pahlavi, Persian and Arabic, supplementing the elementary work already offered last year. Also the new course is devoted to the great Persian epic poem, the Shah Nama, or Book of the Kings, and one devoted to the recently discovered Manichaean Literature of Turfan which reveals much hitherto unknown in the history of Asia and most of our information about the Manichaean religion, early rival of Christianity. The institute is the only place where the whole of Western and Central Asiatic culture can be studied en masse.

A feature of the year's programme of the school is the presentation by the collaboration of seven members of the staff of the entire outline of Iranian history. This will unite, in a continuum, the disjoined fragments hitherto known only as ancient oriental history; Persia during the Greek period. Moslem history and the modern history of the Near East. Another collaborative project is a seminar devoted to a study of the relations between the Near and Far East to be conducted by Professors Pope, von Heine-Geldern, Cohn-Wiener and Dr Ackerman, with occasional lectures by visiting specialists. This seminar has grown out of the symposia on the subject during the Persian exhibition last Spring.

SUBHAS' SELF-ABNEGATION

No Birthday Anniversary While War Is On

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued an appeal to his co-workers to give up the idea of celebrating his birthday anniversary, as has been announced by Sirdar Sardul Singh Kaveesher

He says: "I must say that I am too humble a worker to merit this great honour. Moreover, the country is passing through such a momentous crisis that birthday anniversary like the one proposed appears to me as an unnecessary side-show in the great political drama that is being enacted before our eyes."—A. P.

FRENCH OPINION IS CHANGING

Views Of Former Paris Editor: Revived Faith In Britain

Mr. Beverley Baxter, M. P. writes:—

"France may fight again. In many ways she would like to."

The speaker was M. Barres, Editor of the 'Paris Soir' up to a few weeks ago. He is the good looking son of M. Maurice Barres, the famous French novelist, and was serving on the French General Staff when France collapsed.

M. Barres returned to his task of editing his newspaper with its circulation of 2½ millions, but would not submit to the German censorship. He resigned and then, after many hazards, got out of France and reached London.

"The English do not understand the whole truth about our collapse," said M. Barres to me at the country house where we both were Christmas guests. "France was victorious in the last war, but afterwards you English began to think we had become a second Germany. So you would not let us have the victory we had won.

"This time we feared the same thing. We said we would lose a million men again and England would again not allow us our victory. It had a terrible effect on French morale. Then when Belgium and Holland fell and German agents said that Britain would come to terms with Hitler we threw in our hand.

"We misjudged you, but then the French and British have never understood each other. We should have known that you would have fought on—for are we not the country of Napoleon and have we not good reasons to remember?

"Now the feeling in France is changing very rapidly. We no longer believe that Germany can win. And we also see that all hopes of a French renaissance are bound up with a British victory.

"The Frenchman has never been a coward and never will be one. He hates the German. His pride is offended by the German occupation, just as his commercial instincts are outraged by having to part with his goods for German paper money. So now the word passes through France 'How can we help England? Where and when we can fight again?"

M. Barres said that if a British army made a landing in France people would receive them as if it were 1914. "The French people," he said, "are forgetting their disappointments and doubts and their despair—in the spectacle of Britain holding the Axis Powers at bay and inflicting heavy blows as well."

"British propaganda," he finished with a smile, "is always poor and German propaganda is always good. But the Royal Air Force does the kind of propaganda which France understands, while the German Army of occupation can in one day undo years of work of Dr. Goebbels and his young men

"I can assure you that the "entente" which ended at Dunkirk has come to life again."

URCHIN: "Porter, can I help you?"

"You? How could you help me?"

Urchin: "Well, I could do the groaning when you carry the trunks."

* * * *

OLD LADY: Can you give me "The Cricket on the Hearth"

New Assistant: I don't think we have it in stock, but I can show you a table tennis set which is more exciting, madam.

NEWS FROM NEW DELHI:

SELECTION FOR EMERGENCY COMMISSION

Why Applications Are Rejected: Munition Production Expansion: Training Technicians: 8 Months' Balance-Sheet: Sant Singh's Move To End Deadlock: Provident Fund For Railwaymen: Dearness Allowance Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

A large number of candidates have come up to New Delhi this week for interview by the Central Board for Emergency Commissions to the army. The fact that previous selections have resulted in considerable shortage—there being now only 400 candidates selected instead of the allotted 500 for training at Mhow—has raised several questions regarding the mode of selection and the reasons for the failure of candidates to come up to the standard. The Central Interview Board has only two non-official—both Nominated Members of the Assembly.

Two main reasons are given for large the number of rejections: The first is poor physique of candidates, particularly from the south and the second is their failure to reach the standard of knowledge in English expected of the candidates in order that they may cope with the concentrated course provided in Mhow.

It appears that even in the last two selections about 50 per cent of the candidates sent up by the District Commanders had to be rejected as unsuitable. The question as to what necessary measures should be taken in the Provinces to eleminate this wastage and send up candidates who have better chances of selection has come up in this connection.

It appears that correspondence has been going on between the Central Government and Provincial Governments for the purpose of introducing in all provinces some such scheme as is now in force in the United Provinces for improving the mode and standard of preliminary selection. The selection going on this week may to reveal how the lead taken by the United Provinces in this matter has been helpful to that Province in faring better in the final selection.

Similar schemes are reported to be under contemplation in the Central Provinces and the Punjab, but nothing definite is known about other provinces.

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION

Portions of a Defence Department scheme, approved by the Chatfield Committee, for the expansion and modernisation of the Ordnance factories at a cost of some four crores rupees are now about to come into production, it is stated here.

This scheme covers an expansion of the factories by about 20 per cent and the provision of new plant and machinery which would enable them to manufacture the most modern types of armament including 25 pounder guns and ammunition, aircraft bombs, light machine guns and loose barrels for the 3.7 inch anti-aircraft guns.

In addition to the plans approved by the Chatfield Committee the following expansions have either been approved and are in the process of being put into action or have actually taken place.

(a). With the agreement of His Majesty's Government a plan was approved in April, 1940 for the expansion of small arms and ammunition production to practically double the output proposed by the Chatfield report. This scheme is rapidly reaching fruition, the buildings being nearly complete, and it is hoped that the machinery will arrive from overseas shortly and output will commence by the middle of 1941.

(b). In the spring of 1940, the Ordnance factories were notified that an increased output of certain types of munitions over and above their planned programme was required and arrangements were, therefore, made to place orders on the civil trade for such munition components as the capacity surveys carried out in the cold weather of 1939-40 had shown could be manufactured in this way.

As a result of these arrangements, the trade are now producing large quantities of empty shell, components of various kinds, hand grenades, etc., and their output will continually increase in the future.

(c) The existing clothing factory at Shajehanpur has been expanded so that it can produce between three to four times its pre-war planned output and new clothing factories have been opened in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and the Punjab. All these are not in production and the output of garments already exceeds per month the total that was reached in the peak year (1917) of the last war.

The output of the Ordnance factories, which was naturally at a low level prior to the outbreak of the war, rapidly increased in a rising curve as additional labour was taken on, and double, and in certain cases treble, shifts were organised

Unless and until India herself becomes involved in hostilities on her own frontier, it is natural that in India's own defence interests, a great part of th Indian output of munitions must go to His Majesty's Government. India's planning therefore, depends to a great extent upon His Majesty's Government's demands.

Training Of Technical Personnel

It is learned that the Government of India Labour Department's scheme for training of technical personnel to man the expanding war industries is meeting with satisfactory response. A large number of recruits have been selected from the many thousands of applications received and are being enrolled in training institutions in various parts of the country, which are being enlarged and equipped. It will be remembered that the scheme contemplates training of 15,000 technicians during 1941.

Major A. J. Reeve, it is learned, has been selected to officiate as Officer on Special Duty in connection with A.R.P. measures for India in place of Lt. Colonel Walker, deceased.

Wool For Britain

It is announced that the Government have decided to permit the shipment to the United Kingdom, of the following varieties of South Indian black and grey wool, provided these are either not required by Government for meeting demands of mills engaged in Government work, or are considered as unsuitable for the above purpose:

Limed grey, limed black, limed buff, pulled grey "B", pulled black "B" and low grade shorn wools.

India's Revenue Position

The monthly statement of the Central Government's receipts and disbursements now published in a revised form, discloses a decline in revenues of nearly five crores of rupees till the end of November, 1940, over last year's figures. A comparison of the revenue receipts for the eight months of 1940-41 with those of the previous year shows that customs revenues declined by nearly five crores, corporation tax by 24 lakhs and salt by 228 lakhs. Central Excise Duties, Income-Tax and other taxes for the same period, however, appreciated by 184 lakhs, 51 lakhs and 19 lakhs respectively as compared to the receipts for first eight months of 1939-40.

EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure to the end of November amounted to Rs. 7,761 lakhs as compared to Rs. 6,995 lakhs in 1939-40. The largest increase was in the expenditure on defence services which amounted to Rs. 3,651 lakhs as compared to Rs. 2,818 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on "the other charges" increased by Rs. 73 lakhs to Rs. 1,558 lakhs as compared to that for 1939-40. The net revenue for the eight months thus showed a deficit of Rs. 3,098 lakhs.

As against this the net receipts from Railways and Post and Telegraph Department amounted to Rs. 2528 and Rs. 66 lakhs respectively, thereby reducing the deficit to five crores.

The net total transactions, however, disclosed a deficit of one crore only with the closing balance amounting to Rs. 1,562 lakhs.

WAY TO END DEADLOCK

Sant Singh's Resolution

Immediate establishment of the Federal Railway Authority is demanded in a resolution tabled for the budget session of the Assembly by Sir Ziauddin, who sponsors most of the five resolutions sent in on behalf of the Muslim League Party.

Sardar Sant Singh has a resolution urging immediate steps to end the political deadlock in India and "to establish Responsible Governments, both in the Centre and in those provinces where the constitution has been suspended, and with this object to convene a conference not later than the end of March 1941 of all Ministers of Provincial Governments, including Ministers who resigned their offices after the declaration of war, Leaders and Deputy Leaders of the Parties in the Central Legislatures as well as in the Provincial Legislatures with instructions to recommend a Provisional Government for the Centre and the Provinces for the war period."

Railway Workmen And Provident Fund

Extension of provident fund to all workmen on State managed railways with over sixteen years' service is announced in a Communique.

It has been decided that all workers, irrespective of pay or status, who have more than sixteen years' service, should now be allowed at their option to take advantage of the provident fund scheme which has already been in operation with regard to more highly paid employees for many years. In addition to these new entrants to the fund, Government have also decided that all employees drawing over Rs. 30 a month, of whatever status, who have not been subscribing in the past, will now be allowed to subscribe to the provident fund. This improvement in the terms of their service affords a large body of lower paid railway servants an opportunity of making a more adequate provision for their retirement than has been possible in the past.

Dearness Allowance

The "United Press" learns that the report of the Court of Inquiry presided over by Sir B. N. Rau, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, into the question of dearness allowance for the G. I. P. Railway employees has been received by the Railway Board through the Labour Department of the Government of India.

It appears that the report will be published along with the Government's conclusions thereon, probably nearabout the presentation of Budget in the Central Legislative Assembly next month.

Excess Profits Tax

The "United Press" understands that only a few returns from assessees under the Excess Profits Tax have been received so far. Although the number of persons from whom returns are being called number over 3,000, the number of actual assessees may not exceed 2,000.

It is unlikely whether the returns to the Central Exchequer under the Excess Profits Tax would be forthcoming by the time the Central Budget is presented on February 28 next.

Income-Tax Tribunal

The "United Press" learns that the Income-Tax Tribunal which was constituted with six members will start functioning from the end of this month.

The Tribunal will be split into three tribunals with two members for each—one from Judicial members and another from Accountancy members,—and will work at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta with necessary tours in the respective areas. After the number of appeals which would come up before the Tribunal becomes known and the Government are able to assess the quantity of work, the membership of the Tribunal will be raised to 10, permissible under the Income-Tax Amendment Act.

British 'Blitz' Now Starts!

Dramatic Daylight Raid On France

R. A. F. PLANES BOMB NAZI AERODROME; POLISH PILOT'S DARING FEAT

LONDON, Jan. 10.

PROTECTED BY AN ESCORT OF OVER A HUNDRED FIGHTER PLANES BRITISH BOMBERS CROSSED THE FRENCH COAST IN DAYLIGHT TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AND BOMBED AERODROMES IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND MACHINE-GUNNED AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AT A LOW LEVEL, SAYS THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE.

Aircraft dispersed on the ground in Forest de Guines near Calais were attacked and fires were started in the woods.

High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on a nearby railway station which was left enveloped in smoke.

On their return a section of the fighter escort made a low-level machine-gun attack on gun posts and troops in the neighbourhood of Vissant.

A number of Henschel army co-operation aircraft seen on the ground in a corner of Guines la Plage aerodrome, were heavily machine-gunned by a Polish pilot who flew across the aerodrome at ground level to deliver his attack.

As he climbed away he sighted two Messerschmitt 109 below him at 200 feet. Singling out the nearest he attacked it and after three bursts of fire saw it crash to the ground. Evading intense anti-aircraft fire he flew back across the Channel at sea level and landed safely despite a jammed trottle lever which made it impossible to shut off his engine.

Another returning Hurricane pilot attacked four patrol boats off the coast and sprayed them with machine-gun bullets and later shot down a Messerschmitt which he saw attacking a Spitfire.

R. A. F.'s First Blow

Reuter's Air Correspondent telegraphs:

By their dramatic raid on Pas de Calais region in occupied France to-day, the R. A. F. have struck the first blow in their great struggle with the Luftwaffe on 1941. I learn that the raid is regarded as very successful.

Hitherto this year the German air force have sent only single raiders over Britain by day. These were tactics forced upon Field-Marshal Goering, it should be recalled, by the marked superiority of the R. A. F. last August and September to which so far he has shown no evidence of knowing an answer.

This is the first time that British bombers and fighters have gone into battle together in force since France failed. The formation swept over a large part of the scene of the German drive through to the Channel last year.

Bigger R. A. F. Blitz

This bombing and machine-gunning aerodromes and other objectives by daylight may well be the prelude to further daylight raids on the German army of occupation beyond the Channel ports where the paraphernalia of invasion was so heavily bombed by night last autumn.

One of the most remarkable features of the attack was that few Nazi fighters were encountered. British bombers had very little cloud to give them cover.

From such a beginning, underlined by raids after dark on invasion and blockade ports and on targets inside Germany, could even develop a bigger R. A. F. blitz to put a poke in the wheel of any German plans for its army of the west before spring.

At the very least, in association with the R. A. F's. great offensive in the Middle-East, the operations of the British air force over the past 24 hours are symptomatic of Britain's aggressive 1941 spirit.—Reuter.

R. A. F. BOMBS BREST

Several Killed In Britain By Enemy Raids

LONDON, Jan. 11.

While Londoners had a peaceful night, German bombers last night concentrated on a town in southern England.

An official communique states that fires were caused there but the situation was well in hand.

Houses and commercial premises were considerably damaged and a number of people were killed and others injured. A few bombs dropped elsewhere damaged houses but nobody was killed.

R. A. F. bombers last night attacked the enemy occupied naval base at Brest, it is learnt in London this morning.—Reuter.

CZECH MUNITIONS FACTORY DESTROYED

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Policka Munition Factory in Eastern Moravia (Czechoslovakia) was accidentally destroyed on Christmas eve, it is now learned in London. About eighty people were killed. Three violent explositions were heard in Brno the capital of Moravia which is 60 miles from Policka.

The factory had been under German military control since the beginning of the war, the majority of the workers being Czechs.

Inquiries have been pouring in throughout the day in response to yesterday's announcement of the inauguration of a new air training scheme for boys. Air Commodore Chamier, Commandant of the Corps, said to-day that he hoped to get at least a hundred squadrons for Lancashire. London required 72 squadrons of which the already existing 40 squadrons of Air Defence Cadet Corps would form the nucleus. In each squadron, he added, there would be a minimum of hundred boys and a maximum of 200.

Members of the new corps would wear an airforce blue uniform similar to that of the Cadet Corps.—Reuter.

NO GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE THIS YEAR

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Liverpool racecourse executives announce that the Grand National Steeplechase will not run there this year on grounds of public safety. and the transport question.

A substitute Grand national will run probably at Cheltenham.—Reuter.

On Albanian Front

Mutiny In Musso's Army

Five Hundred Italians Taken Prisoner

MAJOR BATTLE EXPECTED

LONDON, January 10.

Reuter's Correspondent on the Albanian frontier says that Albanian soldiers forcibly mobilised into the Italian army mutinied on Friday in one sector of the Italian rear and inflicted heavy losses before they were overcome.

They were composed of depot guards, auxiliary and labour units and gendarmerie. Many escaped to the hills where they are continuing their opposition, reports state. Most of those who failed to escape were killed in fighting.

Others continued firing until all their ammunition was gone. They were then machine-gunned by the Italians.

Italian Position Captured

In addition to the occupation of Klissura the Greeks have captured certain other fortified Italian positions, according to the official Greek spokesman.

The arrival of Italian reinforcements in Albania is now confirmed.

An Italian "invasion" of the rocky Greek Island of Szall in Pinara was revealed by the spokesman.

It was effected by three torpedo boats supported by two destroyers and heavy machine-gun fire, under the cover of which 200 Italians disembarked during the night of January 6—7. The two inhabitants of the island hid in caves.

The Italians re-embarked early on January 7th and the inhabitants were able to emerge from the caves.

500 Italians Taken Prisoners

Klissura, whose occupation by the Greeks was announced on Friday, was found empty of inhabitants, sacked and burned according to a communique issued by the Greek High Command.

It adds that about 500 prisoners were taken including 20 officers "one battle standard, four guns, some tanks, many mortars, numerous automatic weapons and material of all kinds fell into our hands. Our aviation operated very successfully in the region bombing and machine-gunning enemy objectives".

Lull Broken

The lull which has lasted for some days on the northern Albanian front was broken on Friday by skirmishes and desultory artillery fire.

Meanwhile preparations for what will apparently be a major battle were continued feverishly on both sides. Both the Italians and the Greeks were building up fortifications and bringing up ammunition.

Observers here expect an important battle to begin shortly, perhaps in two or three days. Following the capture of Klissura the Italians are now retreating in the direction of Berat, some 50 miles to the north on the road to Durazza.

Weather conditions which enabled the Greeks to take Klissura also enabled them to attack an Italian line in the neighbourhood of an important mountain range in the certain sector. The Italians sustained heavy losses in this attack. Klissura was taken at the point of bayonet.

R. A. F. bombers made a heavy raid on Messina in Sicily on Thursday night, according to an R. A. F. Middle-East communique.

Several tons of bombs were dropped on naval vessels in the harbour wharves, docks and an oil storage plant.

One stick of bombs fell across cruisers in the harbour, but observation of the damage was impossible owing to a heavy smoke screen thrown out by the cruisers.

Another stick of bombs straddled marshalling yards and oil tanks south of the harbour starting fires.

Bombs fell close to the oil storage plant causing explosions and green flashes. All British aircraft returned undamaged.

The spokesman did not give details of the positions taken but stated that in their advance the Greek troops had taken seven officers and 450 soldiers, also 13 mortars and some machine-guns. Enemy losses in casualties also were heavy as proved by the fact that four hundred Italian dead were found on the field.—Reuter.

ITALIANS RETIRING ON BERAT

Br. Bombers Attack Convoys

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Italians are retiring on Berat after the Greek capture of Klisura, and are being severely harassed from the air. Latest reports reaching London from the headquarters of the British air forces in Greece, state that many British bombers, despite bad weather conditions, have successfully attacked Italian troops and mechanised convoys including tanks—all in full retreat, north of Klisura and on the road to Berat.—Reuter.

KLISSURA FALLS AFTER VERY HARD FIGHT

ATHENS, Jan. 11.

Announcing the capture of Klisura, a Greek communique says that the town fell after a very hard battle lasting several days, and adds that the Greek advance is continuing.

During the past 48 hours, the Italian resistance has been confined to heavy artillery fire and attempts by aircraft to hamper the Greek movements.—Reuter.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 14, 1997
Muslim: Zilhaj 13, 1359
Parsi: Amerdad 10, 1310
Hightide: 11-00
Lowtide: 5-28, 17-14
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 20m.

NORTH BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S ENGLISH SCHOOL

The first annual social gathering of the pupils of the North Bombay Education Society's English School will be held in Ganga Nivas, opposite Shetye Market, Naigaum to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. when Rao Bahadur R. B. Asawale will preside.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building, Girgaum (opposite Portuguese Church) to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Passing through the Gate of Death" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

STUDENTS' MUSIC CIRCLE

Vocal music under the auspices of the Students' Music Circle, Ruia College, by Bai Azambai will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

HINDI KAVI SAMMELAN

A Hindi Kavi Sammelan has been organised under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan in Rajabahadur Sir Bansilal Pitty Hall at Vidya Bhavan, 144 Fanaswadi to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A BENEFIT SHOW OF "MUKTI"

Under the auspices of the Audichya Yuvak Sangh, there will be a cinema show "Mukti" of New Theatres to-day (Sunday) between 10 a.m. and 12 noon at the Minerva Theatre, Lamington Road. The proceeds of the show are meant for charity.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Congress House. Prof. D. R. Gharpure will preside and Sjts. Soonderdas Morarji, Asoka Mehta, Salebhai Abdul Kadar and Maneklal Vakharia will speak on the "Present Political Situation". Loud speakers will be installed.

JINNAH AT KALYAN

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, is paying a visit to Kalyan to-day (Sunday). He will be presented addresses by the Kalyan Municipality and the local branch of the Muslim League.

SARASWAT UNION (BOMBAY NORTH)

The monthly social gathering of the Union will be held at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Vanamali Hall, Chabildas Road, Dadar. The programme will include vocal and instrumental music, presentation of cups to winners and runners-up in the Bridge Tournament and also scenes from "Dhanya Diwali" and "Soyrik" in Konkani.

PARTY TO MR. VAKHARIA

About 200 guests were present at a tea party given by Mr. J. M. Akhaney, Managing Director, the Union Life Assurance Company Ltd., to meet Mr. Dwarkadas Haridas Vakharia, J.P., at the Head Office of the Company.

BYCULLA VEGETABLE MARKET

The meeting of the Byculla Vegetable Market Merchants' Association, has decided to keep their market open on all the seven days of the week as before

HINDUSTAN SCOUTS' CONDOLENCES TO LADY BADEN-POWELL

The Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Province, has sent a message of condolence to Lady Baden-Powell on the sad demise of Lord Baden-Powell.

PUBLIC MEETING OF TAILORS

There will be a public meeting of all the tailors in Northbrook Garden, Grant Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

KHALSA COLLEGE

The fourth annual social gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the College Hall, when Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi will preside and distribute the prizes.

MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

The thirteenth annual social gathering of the Maratha Students of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the Wellington Theatre opposite Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao. Mr. Govindrao H Salvi will preside

INDIAN CONCERT AT KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at King's Circle, Matunga to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Veer

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Pride and Prejudice". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Down Argentine Way". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Dr. Kildare Goes Home". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Captain Caution". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Doctor Takes a Wife". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Qaidi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"Puja". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mala". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sneha Bandhan". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
APOLLO—"Alibaba". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Bharosa". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
THE PALACE—"Safari". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Only Way". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Prof. R. Pratapgiri will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, a charity performance has been arranged at Wagle Hall, Kandewadi to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. when the Marathi Drama "Nishikantachi Navri" by Mr. Kanekar will be staged.

SHETH MADHAVDAS AMERSEY HIGH SCHOOL

There will be concert in aid of Poor Students' Fund to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the School Hall, Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt will preside. Admission by tickets only.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE

All lovers of Kannada literature are invited to the discourse on "Kannada Dasara Padagalu" to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the National Kannada Education Society's Primary School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga.

MARWADI STUDENTS' UNION

The annual general meeting of the Marwari Students' Union will be held at the office of the Union at Javer Baug, Kalbadevi Road to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. to pass the annual report and elect the office-bearers for the year 1941

"Irreparable Loss" To Hindustan Scouts

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

The officers and workers of the National Headquarters and Headquarters of the Hindustan Scout Association met yesterday and passed a resolution placing on record "their sense of profound sorrow at the irreparable loss which the world had suffered on account of the death of Lord Baden-Powell."

A copy of the resolution has been sent to Lady Baden-Powell.

Branches of the Hindustan Scouts Association in India have been circularised to hold memorial services at 11 a.m. on January 19, with directions to fly the association flag half mast for a week.—A. P.

Chattari's Condolence To Lady Baden-Powell

NEW DELHI: Jan. 10.

Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhattari, Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts' Association in India in a statement says that in the death of Lord Baden-Powell the world has lost one of its greatest workers and the youth of the world a great friend. The great mission of Lord Baden Powell's life was to train and organise the youth of every country, irrespective of their nationality, creed or religion.

In a message to Lady Baden-Powell, the Nawab of Chhatari says: "On behalf of the Cubs, Scouts, Rover Scouts and Scouters of India, I send our deepest sympathy in your great loss. The Scouts of India, one and all, mourn their great beloved chief."—A. P.

On The Air

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Gordhan Das. 5-15 p.m. N. R. Shahane. 5-30 Bhajan Lal. 5-45 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Champak Sarangan. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 Geet and Bhajan. 8 Ali Bakhsh. 8-20 It has happened. 8-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Farhat Jahan Bibbo 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Gordhan Das. 10 Ali Bakhsh. 10-20 Bageshri on the sarangi. 10-30 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Rasheshwaribai. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Individual interpretation. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Tunes from Talkies. 9-45 R. N. Karkare. 10-30 Literary Court Martial Trial No. 1. 11 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-10 Saraswatibai Faterpekar. 11-35 Songs from "Sanskar". 11-45 Abdulla. 12 noon. Instrumental duets. 12-10 p.m. Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 12-45 A Hamidi recital. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Sitara. 1-15 R. N. Karkare. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Govindrao. 5-20 Vichitra Been. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Abdulla. 5-50 Violin duets. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 6-35 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 6-45 Be Musafar. 7 R. N. Karkare. 7-15 Fariad. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Abdulla. 7-45 From "Narsi Bhagat". 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 News-play in Gujarati. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 The B B C Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 A musical variety. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Gat Tora on Tabla. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Instrumental duet. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Recitations from Marathi poems. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Solankarkar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Saraswatibai Paterpekar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 R. N. Karkare. 9-10 Abdulla. 9-20 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 9-40 Kirdar. 10-10 Sitara. 10-25 Saraswatibai Paterpekar.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Jiban Banerjee. 5-15 Sudhir Kumar Das. 5-30 Smritikana Ghose. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Katha-o-Sur 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Anil Bagchi. 7-40 Kalaha. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Background to the news. 9-15 Announcement in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 The Calcutta Symphony Orchestra.

Gujarati Author To Be Tried On A. I. R.

Military court-martials are very common in these days of war. But have you heard of a literary one? The Gujarati Section of All-India Radio, Bombay, has invented such a court martial. It will consist of a number of trials in which great literary personages will be brought to book for their "Crimes." In this "airy" court of justice, there will be the accused, the public prosecutor, the defending counsel, a jury and a bench of judges.

The first accused will be tried to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. when public prosecutor, C. C. Mehta, will charge Harihar Diwana, the well-known playwright, poet and producer-actor, with starting "betbazi" on the Gujarati Stage

In his cross-examination the defendant may be asked to recite some of his Ghazals. The accused will be defended by Prabhuram Dwivedi. The judgment of the court, however, will be delivered after all the trials have been broadcast.

HINDUSTANI HALLUCINATION ON A. I. R

For those with a love of the horribly weird "Kirdar", a Hindustani play, to be broadcast to-day (Sunday) at 9-40 p.m. on Short-wave, is the ideal item. It is the story of a celebrated playwright who creates a perfectly diabolical character which haunts him at night to the point of madness.

"SOUND NEWS RESUMES"

Sound News resumes broadcasting on Monday, at 8-45 p.m with the first dramatic review of a book ever to be put on the air by any Radio Station

Bernard Shaw's play "In Good King Charles' Days" will be reviewed by the Sound News cast and listeners will hear a running commentary on the play with occasional excerpts.

TALK ON YOGA

An English talk on how Yoga can be the supreme solace of life will be given on Tuesday by Swami Kuvalyanand, while physical activity and accomplishments on the field of sport will be dealt with by M. F. S. Talyarkhan in his weekly talk on Sunday.

MUSIC MATTERS

On the Music side, the week's programmes have such distinguished selection as the Overture from Mozart, Magic Flute and Beethoven, Concerts for Piano and Orchestra, No. 4 in G. Major, recorded by the London Symphony Orchestra to be played on Sunday from 10 p.m.

INDIAN MUSIC VARIETY

Indian music can boast of some new artists this week in D. H Deodhar and Gulab Bai Faterpekar. Besides these, there are Sitara, the well-known film star, who will sing film songs, on Sunday and also Saraswati Faterpekar who will give the classical touch to the day's music.

Classical singers of note during the week are Roshanara Begum (Tuesday) and Khadim Husain (Thursday). Among the prominent Light singers are: J Bhole (to-day, Monday), H. Khan Mastan (on Tuesday), Premilabai (on Thursday) and Hirabai Javeri (on Friday).

Poona D. L. B.'s New Member

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, January 8

Mr. B. R. Kakde, of Saswad, was elected chairman of the Poona District Local Board, in place of Mr. S. S. Morey, who is now in jail.

Consequent on his incarceration for Satyagraha Mr. Morey's seat in the board has been declared vacant and nominations have been called in for the bye-election.

Mr. B. R. Kakde, the new president of the D.L.B. is also a Congressman and is stated to be a prospective Satyagrahi.

M. L. A. Discharged

(From A Correspondent)
PACHORA, Jan. 10

Shet Rajmalji Lakhichandji M.L.A., was tried today by the District Magistrate at Nalbandi. The charge brought up against him by the police was not proved and the case was dismissed.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY FACT FINDING COMMITTEE

MADRAS:—The Syndicate of the Madras University have agreed to place at the disposal of the Government of India for a period of nine months the services of Dr. P. J. Thomas, Professor of Economics, for appointment as Chairman of the Handloom Industry Fact Finding Committee.—A.P.

Byculla Vegetable Market Will Now Remain Open On Sundays

The meeting of the Byculla Vegetable Market Merchants' Association held on Jan. 8 considered the experience gained by keeping the said Market closed successively for 5 Sundays beginning from Dec. 8 in compliance with their previous decision and thought it desirable to reverse their previous decision and to keep their market open on all the seven days of the week as before.

The meeting also urged upon all the merchants that, that their decision should not, in any way, affect the observing of the Shops Act provisions as they were duty bound to abide by the popular legislation.

Jinnah's 'Id' Message To Hyderabad Muslims

SECUNDERABAD: Jan. 10.

"I cannot emphasise too much the need of education and of organisation of Mussalmans wherever they may be," says Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League in a message to Mr. S. K. Brahanullah, General Secretary of the Secunderabad Young Men's Muslim Association on the occasion of the Id festival.

Mr. Jinnah adds: "Education is the first step towards the collective uplift of Mussalmans economically, socially and politically. It is only by educating our people that we will mould them into a thoroughly disciplined, trained and organised people."

Bakr Id passed off peacefully in Hyderabad yesterday. Prayers were held at all mosques in the city. H. H. the Nizam attended the prayers at the Judi Mosque.—A. P.

Coeur de Lion Wins Chief Event

Treble For Sibbritt: Hat Trick By Gloaming

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Outsiders and favourites evenly shared the honours of the proceedings on the Second Day of the Winter Meeting at Mahaluxmi, which was held under rather warm weather conditions. Attendance was moderate in both the enclosures.

Jockey Sibbritt brought off a brilliant treble on three consecutive mounts, Gloaming, Coeur de Lion and Dhib al Sahra, the former pair, being popular fancies. Dhib al Sahra'a, won in his first outing for his new owner, H. H. Baroda.

Coeur de Lion annexed the Mathradas Goculdas Plate, the chief event of the day, in a stylish fashion, incidentally crediting his owners, with a third victory this season. Crushed Corn, ran a much improved race, to be the runner-up, holding Steel Helmet for the third rank, by nearly two lengths. Blandstar accounted for the beaten others, among whom Delphi was much fancied.

GLOAMING'S HAT-TRICK

Gloaming, the versatile four year colt by Abbot's Speed out of Cornelia, won in convincing style, his third successive victory. The chestnut is the second horse to perform the feat this season, the first one being Neocell. The colt's capabilities were never in doubt as the books opened at evens and closed odds on. He took the lead opposite the first enclosure, and won in a stylish canter by two lengths and a half.

Golden Mantle, given the pride of place in the handicap, ran true to form,—a thing of unusual occurrence—to fill the minor berth while Bobby in the Barn, was another consistent place getter. Dark Fellow, unexpectedly ran a good race and the way he flew at the finish, should mark him for an improved display in his next outing.

Turf King was all the rage in the Manjri Stakes, a nine furlong affair for Indian horses in Class A. Finis being scratched, Shahenshah and Hectic were next in demand. But the winner was Red Flower, whose win was long overdue. Reputed to have done well, down south, the caretaker gelding was a favourite in every one of his previous outings, in two of which he managed to lead the unremunerative section. But in this event Roberts took the lead from the distance and won comfortably by a length, paying Rs. 94 for win. Shahenshah and Turf King filled the lesser rankings while Kilcash was a close fourth.

A DEAD-HEAT

The Hadaspur Plate was productive of an excellent finish, in the twelve furlong event in which Lambeth Walk and Spotlight were made joint favourites. From the grand stand, an exciting tussle ensued between Tatter-Sol and Spotlight, who flashed locked up, past the post and the judges being unable to separate them awarded a dead-heat verdict. Bonheur, an aged customer ran a close second while Anabala was fourth.

Another exciting finish was provided in the Pali Hill Plate in which an outsider Taj Mahal surprised at 9 to 1, beating the favourites Akhu Amin and Pride of Mosul, the margins of verdict being short head and short head.

Shalivahan, opened his winning account for his new owner, H. H. Baroda, in the Belapur Plate. Being the market choice, his victory was very popular.

Britt squeezed home his only winner for the day, on Chief Ruler in the concluding event. Gold Deposit caused him not a little danger, but the favourite just prevailed by a neck. Royal Rival with Jadhav up, ran third while Kolhapur led the beaten section.

The daily double was a ridiculously easy picking, paying Rs. 22/8 on each ticket and the treble paid Rs. 1,248 on each ticket.

THE BELAPUR PLATE—Distance 1 mile
Details:—

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SHALIVAHAN 9-0 cd 8-7 Narayan Singh 1
Mr M S Hakim's SAUCE ANGLAISE 7-7 cd 7-0 Amir Ahmed 2
Mrs F S Kerr's ODORANTE 7-11 cd 7-4 Uttamsingh 3
Mr Martin's AFTALON 9-0 Ousman 4
Not run: Lords 8-9 and Ajax 7-9.
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 42 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 23 and Rs. 22.
Trainer: M C Patel

THE PALI HILL PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

The Raja of Miraj, Jr.'s TAJ MAHAL 8-5 Moshraf Khan 1
Mr Ismail Khalil's PRIDE OF MOSUL 8-5 Laloo 2
Messrs Ahmad Majid al Khalid and Nahom Yusuf Qazzaz's AKHU AMIN 8-5 Takkat Singh 3
Shri Rajaram's ANEED 8-5 A Shinde 4
Not run: Mikhlif Jabir 7-12
Won by short head, short head. 1 1/2 lengths
Time: 2 minutes 25 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.
Trainer: G L Shinde.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Sir Hori Mehta's SPOTLIGHT 8-11 Roberts 1
Messrs E D Sheppard and C Jennings' TATTER-SOL 8-9 Marrable 2
Mr Ali Khan's BONHEUR 9-0 Kassim Hassan 3
Mr Abdul Hakim Jasdanwalla's ANABALA 7-12 cd 7-10 Md. Khan 4
*Dead-heat.
Not run: Lady of the Night.
Dead heat, 3/4 length, 1 length.
Time: 2 minutes 46 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21 on Spotlight, Rs. 25 on Tatter-Sol. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 24
Trainers: E. C. Forsyth and C. Jennings.

THE CHOLA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Osman Chotani's POMPOM 9-0 Jones 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BLUE MANTLE 8-11 Davison 2
Mr Diamond's SHERMOUNT 8-0 Whiteside 3
Mrs Marbeth's THE DUCHESS 8-0 Marrable 4
Not run: Silver Armour 8-7.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, neck.
Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20
Trainer: H. Chotani.

THE MANJRI STAKES—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Messrs J G Kattaria and Haroon's RED FLOWER 8-12 Roberts 1
Messrs M H and A H Ahmedbhoy's SHAHENSHAH 9-0 Brace 2
Shri Rajaram's TURF KING 8-6 Sibbritt 3
Mr A S Tyebjee's KILCASH 8-12 Evans 4
Not run: Finis 7-9.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 58 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 94. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE DADAR PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Mr V Rosenthal's GLOAMING 8-4 Sibbritt 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN MANTLE 9-7 Britt 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOBBY IN THE BARN 8-0 Roberts 3
Messrs A H and M H Ahmedbhoy's DARK FELLOW 7-9 Billett 4
All ran.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 40 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: N E Raymond.

THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles

Messrs. G Dharamsey and A H Ahmedbhoy's COEUR DE LION 8-9 Sibbritt 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CRUSHED CORN 8-0 Davison 2
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's STEEL HELMET 9-9 Britt 3
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BLANDSTAR 7-4 cd. 7-5 Whiteside 4
Not run: Loch Ness.
Won by 1 length, 1 3/4 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 2 minutes 5 2/5 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 22 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: A M Khairaz

THE CAIRO HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Shri Rajaram's DHIB AL SAHRA'A 7-9 Sibbritt 1
Mr E C E de Soysa's STAR OF LANKA 8-2 Eude 2
Messrs C N and K K Permanand's LU'AYB 8-10 Davison 3
Mr Sayid Aziz al A'araji's MARSHAL 8-2 Jadhav 4
Not run: Lion of Lanka 8-12, Zain ul Muluk 8-10, Snapper 8-12 and Lala 8-0.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: N D Bhosale.

THE CAIRO HANDICAP. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHIEF RULER 8-9 E Britt 1
Mr Sion F Nessim's GOLD DEPOSIT 8-9 Evans 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P Ghatge's ROYAL RIVAL 8-0 Jadhav 3
Mrs A L J Talib's KOLHAPUR 8-0 Brace 4
Not run: Vasant Kumari 9-4 and Flourishing Queen 7-7.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: M C Patel

Poona Seva Sadan's Girls' High School

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, (By Mail.)

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye laid the foundation stone of the new building of the Girls' High School of the Seva Sadan Society. It was announced at the function that the Rani Saheba of Phaltan, who is the president of the Society, along with the Raja Saheb had donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of the proposed building. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 45,000.

Ranji Trophy

Maharashtra Meet Gujarat

SOHONI'S CENTURY: NIMBALKAR'S MERRY INNINGS: HAZARE'S HARD HITS

SCORE:

Maharashtra—1st Innings—295 for 3 Wkts.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

The match between Maharashtra and Gujarat in the Ranji Trophy Tournament commenced on the Gujarat College Ground this morning in ideal weather. Prof. Deodhar won the toss and elected to bat.

MAHARASHTRA BAT.

Powar and Sohoni opened the Maharashtra innings to the bowling of Balooch and Bhagwandas and made a disastrous start, Powar being caught in the slips off Balooch in the first over of the day. No run had then been scored.

Nimbalkar, the well-known Baroda player, then came in and should have been held by Sahana when the score was eight, but the catch was dropped.

SOUND PARTNERSHIP.

Sohoni and Nimbalkar struck up a remarkably sound partnership in which each was a good foil for the other, while Sohoni defended skilfullly, Nimbalkar scored with great ease on all sides of the wicket.

Chippa who played such a large part in the defeat of the Ceylon team in Bombay, was hit by Nimbalkar for a six almost immediately he was brought on. A brisk rate of scoring was maintained.

NIMBALKAR'S 50.

Nimbalkar's contribution in the first 50 being 43. The Baroda player reached his own 50, which included one six, two fives, and five fours in exactly one hour; but he had given two chances.

Maintaining the same rate of scoring, Nimbalkar saw the first 100 of the innings on the board in 83 minutes, but shortly afterwards he was bowled by Chandrakant for 66.

Nimbalkar had batted altogether for two hours and had hit eight fours and a six. (107/2).

Prof. Deodhar, the Maharashtra Captain, and Sohoni, were not out at lunch when the total was 112 for two wickets.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

Both Sohoni and Deodhar were so watchful on the resumption that the game was dull for a time. Sohoni did not reach his individual 50 until he had been batting for 146 minutes. This score included four hits to the boundary.

DEODHAR BOWLED.

At 1-35 the new ball was taken as the game was being played on a matting wicket. Prof. Deodhar was bowled almost immediately afterwards by Balooch who had five fielders on the leg side. (152/3).

FOURTH WICKET STAND.

Here the run of the Gujarat bowlers' successes eased, and the fourth wicket went on to add 146 runs without being broken. Sohoni was steady, though more confident, while Hazare flogged the tired bowling. Many bowling changes were made, but these made no impression on the batsmen who were well set. The driving and cutting of Hazare was always a treat to watch.

MAHARASHTRA: FIRST INNINGS

S. G. Powar	c Mody b Balooch.	0
S. W. Sohoni	(not out) ...	130
R. B. Nimbalkar	b C. Patel ...	66
Prof. Deodhar	b Balooch ...	19
H. W. Hazare	(not out) ...	67
	Extras	13
	Total (for 3 wickets) ...	295

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 0; 2 for 107; 3 for 152.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Balooch 37/15/63/2.
Bhagwandas 4/0. 29/0.
Chippa 27/5. 69/0.
C. Patel 12/1. 41/1.
R. M. Patel 15/2. 43/0.
Thakore of Janjari 4/1. 17/0.
Mushtaq Ali 9/2. 20/0.

Co-Op. Fire Insurance Society

NEED STRESSED BY MR. JADHAV.

The need for starting a Co-operative Fire Insurance Society was urged by Mr. B. V. Jadhav, President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute at a meeting of the Bombay Co-operators' Circle, on Saturday.

Mr. Jadhav said that the New Insurance Act had made Fire Insurance more remunerative to insurance companies, and ultimately to the shareholders. The premium rates were much higher than they ought to be and the Association of Fire Insurance Companies would not consent to lower the tariff.

The owners of property, therefore, should combine to secure fire insurance at a lower rate. In other words they should join hands and start a Co-operative Fire Insurance Society.

It was decided to call another meeting to consider in full the suggestion of Mr. Jadhav.

Poona Suburban Municipality

POONA: The following have been elected unopposed in the triennial elections of the Poona Suburban Municipality:—

Dr. DaGama, Rao Bahadur V. L. Thube, M.L.A., Mrs. Motibai Khudabaksh Irani, and Messrs. V. K. Bhosale, G. B. Kode, A. D. Marwadi, B. R. Bajguru and Y R. Rajguru.

MUSSORI TRAGEDY ECHO

All Three Accused Get Life Sentence

DEHRA DUN, Jan. 11

All the three accused in what is known as the "Mussoorie School Murder Case" were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessioss Judge, today They are Homi E. Gandhi, Malcolm Fordham and J. Barrows.

Aligarh University Vice-Chancellorship

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, (By Mail.)

There is move among the local old boys of the Aligarh Muslim University to elect a Vice-Chancellor other than Sir Shah Suleiman, the present chief at Aligarh. Since Sir Shah is definitely not contesting this year, there are several candidates in the field." Dr. Sir Zia-ud-Din's name is also mentioned in this connection, but he is being opposed by some leading old boys on the ground that he failed during his regimes as the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and later as Vice-Chancellor. Sir Abdul Qadir from Punjab, Nawab of Chhatari from U.P., Sir Sultan Ahmed from Behar, and Nawab Ismail Khan are other probable candidates.

FREE LUNCHES FOR 95,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN

Josephine Adams Directs New York City's Gigantic Kitchen

Overseeing the largest kitchen of its kind in the United States, Miss Josephine Adams is the final authority in preparing free lunches for as many as 95,000 public school children daily. As assistant supervisor of home making in the public schools, emergency lunches have been her special task for ten years and the great central kitchen in Long Island City where they are prepared is a product of her plan for efficiency, writes Adelaide Handy in "The New York Times".

From recipes concocted under her direction, hot soups are prepared in seventy-gallon caldrons using as many as 3,000 cans of vegetables and other ingredients. An average lunch includes also 11,000 loaves of bread, hundreds of tubs of butter, 90,000 bananas and gallons of milk. The cost per lunch never exceeds 6½ cents.

It is her problem to devise menus both satisfying and balanced within these narrow financial limits. Those she recommends are based on whole wheat bread, butter, milk and some form of fruit—a pattern which remains fairly static through the year. These, she contends, provide the essentials for health.

A hot soup is served as an aid to digestion and another means of variation. Much of her experimenting is aimed at creating combinations both budget-wise and inviting.

EXPERIMENTS BEGUN IN 1914

The Board of Education first experimented with free lunches in 1914 during a period of unemployment the plan was readopted in 1930 for sixty-six schools serviced by home economics classes. These furnished about 5,000 meals a day.

As the need grew through the depression. Miss Adams realized that efficiency and economy demanded a central kitchen to serve the entire city. The equipment and cooks were transferred to a three-storey building in Long Island City now staffed by WPA workers. A smaller kitchen to serve 3,137 Staten Island children was opened in Slapleton.

In 1935 emergency lunches were being served to 90,000 children and in Janury, 1940, the department reached its peak of 95,000 noonday meals. The development of this service has worked towards the almost complete exclusion of paid school lunches in elementary school this year, she commented.

Under Miss Adams's direction recipes are devised and menus assembled. In the enormous kitchen, fruit sorted on one floor and sandwiches' made on another are sent to the first floor on conveyor belts. Here they are packed into cartons. and hot dishes placed in vacuum containers. Thus packed they are trucked to 725 elementary and junior high schools.

The youngsters serve themselves and further assist by returning and stacking their own dishes.

Providing adequate menus was only part of Miss Adams's job; she had to meet the problem of youngsters who would not eat. She discovered that cream soups and pallid foods in general were unpopular. To overcome this tomatoes were added to white soups and a touch of jelly to rice pudding, the only form of rice popular with the hungry ones. Pies and heavy pastries never appear on her menus They are expensive and likely to retard mental processes, she believes.

YOUNG CRITICS SILENCED

Young boys at the head of the line in school cafeterias, ready to criticize the day's offerings, were obstacles to her plan at first One look of disapproval from the leaders meant many valuable portions untouched. She found the solution in the susceptibility of young minds to psychological suggestion. In classrooms they were impressed with the health values of foods, and objections gradually disappeared.

Goodwill toward carrots and other rations of vitamins is growing among young athletes since the menus of their football heroes have been publicized, she finds Some are even venturing into the home making classes in high schools. Supervision of these courses is also one of her responsibilities.

Miss Adams attended public schools in Brooklyn and took advanced studies at Pratt Institute, New York University School of Education and Teachers College.

BELATED, THOUGH HELPFUL!

Sir T. B. Sapru's 'Frontal Attack Against Do-Nothing Policy Of Govt.'

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Considerable political interest has been aroused by the latest statement of Sir T. B. Sapru, copies of which were largely to be seen in New Delhi to-day. It is regarded as a significant change that instead of going on blaming Congress and other political parties as they formerly used to do, Liberal leaders have now begun to address their criticism to Government. Sir T. B. Sapru concludes his political survey with the question: "If India is to be a full-fledged Dominion after the war why hesitate; say so, in words that admit of no doubt—and why also not do something now as an earnest of the things to come—even though it may not be perfect in every respect."

Sir T. B. Sapru also asks: "Is the present position of Government at the Centre or in Provinces so strong that they can afford to do nothing to give ocular demonstration to the people at large that England has made up her mind not only to raise the status of India but also to give her equal powers with the other constituent members of the Commonwealth". He says categorically that the mere addition of few members to the Executive Council will never do.

TWO SUGGESTIONS.

In the course of the statement he has made two suggestions—firstly, a full Cabinet Government, secondly, the transfer to Indians of important portfolios, like Finance and Defence.

This statement of Sir T. B. Sapru, which one political observer described as "frontal attack though belated against Government's do-nothing policy" is regarded helpful at this juncture as an answer to the hope expressed by the London "Times" and other conservative papers that new men can still be found in India to rally certain sections of political opinion in support of the August offer of H. E. the Viceroy. The truth of matter has been bluntly stated by Sir T. B. Sapru when he says that the plea of political differences cannot be used as a shelter for doing nothing at the Centre or Provinces.

ARYA SAMAJISTS FINED

Tried To Go In Procession To Govt. House

Sidram Somaya, Narayan Mahadeo, Ramnarayan Ramchandra and Hirjee Narayen were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each or, in default, to suffer S. I. for 15 days by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on Saturday.

The accused were charged under Sec. 127 of the Bombay City Police Act, for disobeying Police orders while going in a procession from Chowpatty to Government House at 6-15 p. m. on the 5th inst. They were all members of the Arya Samaj and as they desired to perform a ceremony called 'Havan' in the vicinity of Government House, they insisted upon proceeding to the place in defiance of the Police orders, whereupon they were put under arrest.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. of 11th Jan. 1941 :—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.024 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.3 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.8 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 84.7 deg. (1.4 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 71.2 deg. (+4.4 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m N-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 150 mls.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) Trace

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1070 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 13h 12m. (I.S.T.) on Friday, the 10th Jan. 1941

"MR. M. N. ROY'S STRATEGY"

Mr. D. R. Murdeshwar writes:—

I have read Mr. J. B. Kripalani's article on "Mr. M. N. Roy's Strategy," published in your paper of the 7th instant.

Comrade Roy can brandish his political vocabulary principally drawn from Russian sources, i.e., Communist groups. Dialectics! No doubt begotten of Marx and Lenin! But one must understand that there are far more brilliant people, even in the present times of stress and hurry, that would outshine these in the matter of dialectics, especially followers of Hegel to whom Marx himself owed a good deal of inspiration for his philosophical training, and his settled mode of expressing his thoughts in a tangled and involved style, suffused with difficult and not easily intelligible words. Followers of Hegel in other directions, notably, for instance, Professors Bosanquet, Muirhead, Mackenzie and Seth and a host of other writers and thinkers like James Ward and T. H. Green and others have really fared much better in the matter of dialectics proper I quote these instances offhand and I beg to be pardoned for any striking omissions. The name of T. H. Huxley, the famous biologist, though not a follower of Hegel, also occurs to my mind. We can multiply instances. The point is that dialectics alone do not count. Oswald Spengler, Hermann Keiserling, J. Krishnamurthi, Dr. G. S. Arundale, the Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar and Jamnadas M. Mehta also come before my mind, when I think of brilliant dialecticians. Take even DeLisle Burns; in his book on "Political Ideals" or "The Philosophy of Labour" you will find strings of thought nobly expressed without a hitch in logic, let alone Gandhiji and his devoted pupil and disciple Rajagopalachari. There is Bhulabhai Desai too; for simple forcible dialectics, easily understandable few can beat Satyamurthi and Bhulabhai This is not mere lip service. These have sense of a high seriousness in life and the ideals such life evokes in us More political sagacity is not enough; far more is needed to build and construct "life everlasting", life peaceful and secure for the individual who wants to live a life of freedom to 'realise the God in him.'

I had the unique occasion of hearing Mr. Roy, recently at Blavatsky Lodge, lecturing to a crowded audience under the auspices of the Rationalist Association of India. Since hearing him, though it was a sort of an intellectual treat for me for sometime, I could not get over the thought that Mr. Roy is woefully deficient in a knowledge of either Greek or Medieval philosophy of the West and also that he showed a palpable ignorance of a history of Indian philosophy. If he had only read Prof. S. Radhakrishnan's books on "History of Indian Philosophy" or Prof. Belvalkar's or Surendranath Das Gupta's, read them with diligence and an open mind, I am quite sure he would not have concluded his address as he did in saying that it is the inferiority complex that leads India to think that she alone has a "spiritual genius" and the West has not His thesis itself as contended by him does not appeal to my mind. From India's "spiritual genius,' saying that it is not special to India, running into his chosen grove of Communist jargon really jarred on my ears. I would not for a moment think that India has a spiritual genius and the West has not. While any one makes such a statement, he is only prone to say, to my mind, that predominantly the West may be characterised as materialistic while India is not and she has her reasons to remain so. It would be difficult to convince Mr. Roy that there is something far more important than his sob-stuff on Capitalism versus Socialism or Communism. He is in the grips of Marx and Lenin; Marx, for his political philosophy and Lenin, for his practical politics. He cannot shake himself off from them and the three dogmas cherished by the Socialist geniuses—materialistic interpretation of history, class warfare and the labour theory of value He ignores the significance of the many saints of India with their devotional songs, still sung with deep emotion and fervour by the Indian populace whether Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Sikh or Jain He seems to think that by a magic wand rationalistically wielded with a strong political bias in it, he can sweep away the religious sentiments prevailing in the hearts of Indian people. Reverting to Mr. Kripalani's article, in this connection, I seem to read a clean warning to the effect that we should beware of a repetition of Russian politics in India, beware, in short, of a Lenin in India, in giving way to Mr. Roy's strategy.

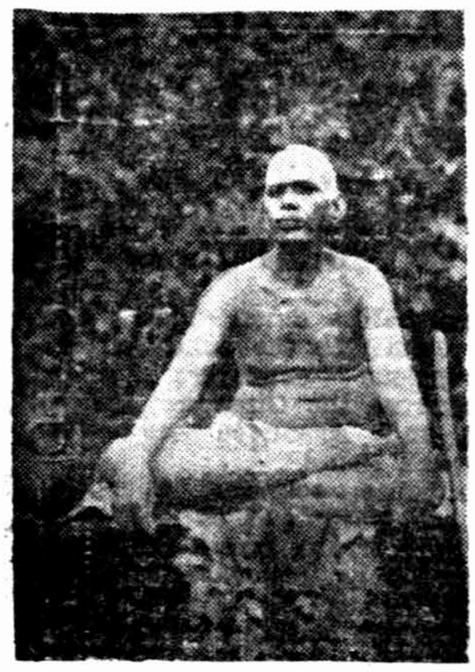
Police Come To Rescue Of Kids

Made To Work On Pittance As Parents Unable To Provide Them

About half a dozen kids, all boys rescued by the police from unscrupulous employers, were produced at the Girgaum Police Court, and remanded to the Children's Home.

The police told the Court a story which brought tears to the eyes of everyone present.

Many youngsters whose parents had no means to support them handed them over to anybody who promised to employ them. These were made victims of exploitation. They were clothed in rags and given little to eat, and they were made to slog from dawn to dusk and even till late in the night. Theirs was a life of misery and they had to be retrieved from their pitiable plight, so the kind officers of Lamington Road Police, rescued these little veritable 'les miserables.'



Sri Ramana Maharshi, the saint of Tiruvannamalai (S. India) whose birthday (13th January) will be publicly celebrated at many places by his followers all over India, including Bombay, during next week.

BEGGAR PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED

Suggestions From B. P. W. Council Committee

Some suggestion for the solution of the Beggar problem are made by the B. P. Women's Council's Committee, from which the following extracts are given :—

During recent years there has been evidence of a growing concern in every part of the country with regard to the Beggar Problem. There is no doubt that the public conscience is becoming more and more sensitive about this particular social problem.

Everyone is aware of the extent to which beggars are to be found not only in our city streets, but in our villages also. They are to be seen in our markets and public places, at Mosques and Temples, at our railway stations and even in our trains. Very often begging is organised on a definitely commercial basis and people who have adopted begging as a profession will engage the services of some blind or crippled child in order to rouse public sympathy and appeal for funds. Amongst the adult beggars who throng our thoroughfares are genuine cases of real poverty and also cases of fraud and each type stands in need of some well thought out plan of social action whereby its problem can be met.

In the first place the problem of beggary has become worse in India, because it has been encouraged. Begging of alms and the giving of alms has been associated with religion and the wisdom of indiscriminate giving has therefore never been questioned. In these modern days we are realising the harmfulness of indiscriminate charity. If we are really to help such people we must take the trouble and find out what their real need is, and set ourselves to the difficult task of meeting it. The first step is to educate public opinion about principles and modern methods of giving relief. This can be done in numerous ways, but without doing it, all efforts to meet the beggar problem are useless.

In certain Provinces, legislation has been enacted to check begging in public places, but for the most part these laws are not effectively enforced. Indeed it would seem that there is little hope of enforcing them unless public opinion is educated to support them and to see that the poor and needy are helped in better ways than by indiscriminate giving of alms in our streets.

Whatever may be done to reclaim the able bodied adult beggar by legislation, the helpless and completely destitute must be cared for in institutions. Another necessary way of meeting the beggar problem therefore is to press for means whereby charitable Trusts can utilise money to provide institutional treatment and care for the helpless beggar.

For the able bodied beggar, steps must be taken to enable him to find work and to earn an honest living. National Planning Schemes, and employment schemes may gradually absorb a few, but for many types whom years of begging have rendered lazy and useless, workhouses will have to be opened where such men and women can be trained in some skill by which they can earn their daily bread.

It is in connection with children that this problem is most urgent, where Children's Act has been brought into force, the exploitation and exposure of children for purposes of begging is an offence and legislation exists to rescue such children from the streets and from the grip of undesirable parents and adults. Work in this direction has already been begun in some Provinces, but the task is by no means completed and here again funds for the establishment of Children's Homes and Special Schools are required.

The Beggar Problem can be solved if instead of giving money in an indiscriminate way in the streets, we give our charitable gifts to well organised and reliable public bodies which were responsible for seeing that such money is used in the right way. Only so will our street be cleared of beggars and the helpless provided for and the able-bodied reclaimed to their rightful place as citizens.

VICEROY AT RAJKOT

Will Grant Interviews To Rulers Of Kathiawar States

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Jan. 10

The Viceroy, the Marchioness of Linlithgow and personal staff arrived here at 6-30 p.m. The arrival was private and the State Procession was postponed. Resident Gibson and European officers were present at station. Most of the rulers who are attending Rajkumar College prize giving function and garden party on Friday are already here.

The rulers of Dhrangdnra, Wankaner, Gondal, Palitana and Dhrol will be granted interviews by the Viceroy on Saturday morning.

UNDOING CONGRESS MINISTRY'S WORK

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Jan. 10

It is understood arrangements made by Congress Ministry to enable prisoners in jail to learn the art of Khadi production so that they may be able to take to some remunerative productive occupation and thus settle to peaceful life of an honest citizen after release will soon come to an end. It is reported that about two dozen Khadi production trainers, who were lent to Bihar Government on the request of Congress Ministry by the All India Spinners' Association have been served with a notice intimating them of Bihar Government's decision to discontinue their services from February, 1.

THANA MUNICIPAL PROBLEM

Where To Invest The Provident Fund Amount?

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 10.

The General Board of the Thana Municipality met in a tense atmosphere recently to discuss the vexed problem as to where to invest the Provident Fund amount of Rs 40,000 lying accumulated for a long time and at present deposited in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.,

The Government Auditor having objective to this mode of investment, the employees, whose interests are mostly concerned have expressed in writing their desire to invest the amount in the Government gilt-edged securities, yielding three and half per cent. interest but a group amongst the members of the Board who are keen on investing a large portion of the amount in the purchase of the Defence of India loans, is, it is understood, trying to yease the authorities that be, by getting their proposition through! Mr. S. A. Tendulkar, a Congress worker and a rate payer, recently brought this question to the notice of the rate payers by distributing leaflets in Marathi, dealing with the "pros and cons" of the affair.

Mr. Faridun Patel moved the proposition requesting the Board to invest a large portion of the amount in the purchase of Defence of India loans, even if it will fetch a smaller yield of interest. After a couple of Congress members had spoken, sponsoring the cause of the employee class, a member moved an adjournment motion and the same was passed

The proposition would be taken up for discussion on the 24th instant.

Karnatak A. I. S. A. Can Supply

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, (By Mail).

If we begin to look at the varieties and quantities of articles that we import from foreign countries for our daily use, we are struck at our own simplicity and idleness. We are importing even such simple articles as the slate-pencils. An attempt to produce slate-pencils was recently made by the Karnatak Branch of the A.I.V.I.A. and we are glad to announce that the results have been very encouraging. They can supply the slate-pencils of the Dhudhia variety at the market rate.

B. P. C. C.

Emergency Rules

The following is the resolution of the B.P.C.C. declaring that a state of emergency has arisen—passed at its meeting held on Monday last.

Resolved:

"That a state of emergency in respect of the affairs of the Congress in the City of Bombay has arisen and is hereby declared."

EMERGENCY RULES

(As amended at its meeting held on 6-1-41).

1. (a) A state of emergency shall be declared by a resolution of the Committee to that effect or an announcement by the President of the B.P.C.C. to that effect, if it is impossible or in the interests of the Congress unwise, to convene a meeting of the B.P.C.C. for considering the situation.

(b) When a state of emergency is declared, the normal constitution of the B.P.C.C. shall stand suspended until it is revived by the B.P.C.C. which declared the emergency.

(c) As and when a state of emergency is declared the provisions hereinafter mentioned shall come into force forthwith.

*II. (i) All powers, duties and functions normally vested in the B.P.C.C. as well as in its Executive shall be exercised and performed by the President of the B.P.C.C. and the said President shall act in the name and on behalf of the B.P.C.C.

(ii) The President shall be a member of the Indian National Congress who has signed the Satyagraha Pledge.

(iii) The President shall have power to appoint a successor and the said successor shall assume charge of the office of the President as soon as the President is prevented from exercising his functions.

(iv) Every successor on assuming charge of the office of the President shall have and exercise all the powers, duties and functions of the President, including the power of nominating a successor.

(v) On a date to be appointed by the President of the B.P.C.C., the normal constitution of every District Council shall be suspended and all powers, duties and functions of each Council shall be exercised and performed by the President of the Council concerned.

(vi) The President of the B.P.C.C. shall have power to appoint a successor to hold the office of the President of every District Council, as soon as the said President is prevented from exercising his functions.

III. (a) A state of emergency declared as aforesaid shall continue till it is declared to be at an end by an announcement to that effect made by the President who was in office on the date the state of emergency was declared or by a resolution passed by a meeting of the original members of the B.P.C.C. to be convened by the original Secretaries on a requisition signed by 10 such members of the B.P.C.C.

(b) On the state of emergency being declared to be at an end, the President, the Secretaries, Treasurer, members of the B.P.C.C., and the President and the members of the D.C.C.s in office on the date the state of emergency was declared, will resume charge of their respective offices notwithstanding any change in the personnel of those holding the said offices or any change of rules or constitution effected during the continuance of the said state of emergency.

*Note: The original Emergency Rules which were passed by the B.P.C.C. on 9th Sept. 1940, contained 5 Rules. Rules Nos. II, III and IV thereof are now superseded by Rule II above and Rule V (original) is renumbered as Rule III.

MR. M. S. SANDAV

The Karnatak Cricket Club of Bombay came out victorious in the Hututu tournaments at Miraj held under the auspices of the Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference. Messrs. M. S. Sandav, More, Savant and Adarkar played particularly well. Mr. Sandav was their Captain.

SPORTING ACTIVITIES IN BARODA

"Observer" writes:

The Baroda public are having a very busy and merry time at present, and will continue to do so throughout this month, owing to the manifold sporting activities systematically organized by the Baroda Tennis and Cricket Associations and the Hinda Vijaya Gymkhana. The first and foremost is the All-India Tennis Tournament which commenced on the 2nd instant on the Motibag Palace Courts and will go on upto the 12th instant. I will be remembered that this national tournament is being held in Baroda after a gap of more than two decades and the credit of bringing it to the doors of Baroda goes to the personal interest and generous support extended by His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar himself. The success of the tournament is amply vouchsafed by the fact that the best tennis talent from all provinces of India is represented in it. The Cricket match between the Baroda Association Eleven and the Ceylon Eleven was played on the 4th and the 5th; it was very exciting indeed. The cricket fixture of the Baroda team agains the Maharashtra team which is to take place on the 15th, 16th and 17th will also be an excellent entertainment to the cricket fans of Baroda and Gujarat. Close upon the heels of the cricket matches, will follow the annual All-India Athletic Sports organized by the Hinda Vijaya Gymkhana, from 17th to 25th instant, in which ladies and gents, from all over Gujarat, Kathiawar, Bombay and Maharashtra have sent in their entries by hundreds.

The young Maharaja who is a great believer in "Mens sana in Corpore Sano" has donated liberally to all these sporting activities and has thus given a splendid impetus to physical culture all round, all over Gujarat. It is hoped that the public of Gujarat, and of Baroda in particular, will take more than mere pastime interest in these sporting activities and will co-operate in every way in all of them; and that they will avail themselves of the advantages afforded to them by such tournaments and annual fixtures and will, by friendly emulation, in fullness of time, produce robust, stalwart champions in cricket, tennis and other athletic games which are bound to advance their physical stamina a good deal so as to enable them in due course to take their fit place in the defence of the country.

LUCKNOW: With a view to focussing the attention of the public towards eradicating illiteracy the Provincial Government have decided to observe Sunday, February 16 1941 as "Literacy Day" throughout the province.

A requisition signed by 16 Municipal Councillors has been sent to the Mayor of Karachi, recommending that the employees of the Corporation drawing a salary of Rs. 100 or below should be garnted a war allowance of Rs. 10 per cent.

PROTECT FELLOW MEN FROM SUFFERING

"War Increases Need For Emphasis Upon Healing Ministry"

The following are the extracts from the episcopal address of the Methodist Bishops delivered by Bishop J. W. Pickett of Bombay at the 19th session of the Central Conference held at Delhi:—

"Japan's course in China, under the dictation of a godless military authoritarianism, and Germany's course in Europe, directed by ruthless, semi-pagan persecution of the Church are shocking demonstrations of what irreligion can do to the human race. How could words convey so effectively the truth that the world's safety and total welfare are served by the restraints of faith and the constraints of love? When men's minds are prepared by these demonstrations, the Church must renew its zeal for making Christ known. The task was never more urgently laid upon his disciples. Because man's extremity is God's opportunity, this is pre-eminently the day when all who are called to Christian service, as ministers of laymen, should give themselves without reservation into his hands for the accomplishment of his purposes."

RADIUM FOR CANCER

"To our members and friends in India and to the Board of Missions and its supporters abroad we appeal for added resources to enlarge our institutional programme, especially to provide radium for the treatment of cancer. At the present time not one of our Hospitals has a supply of radium. The price has fortunately been reduced by more than half within the last five years.

"We record with special satisfaction that our Hospitals at Bidar and Vikarabad, which are served entirely by Indian doctors and nurses, have continued to be notably effective. The development of Indian Christian doctors, nurses, and technical assistants for all of our Hospitals is a feature of our policy. The Indian doctor is indispensable. Eventually we will be able to get along without foreign doctors, but neither now, nor later, should we be willing to maintain a Hospital in India without an Indian doctor.

"The war increases the need for our emphasis upon the healing ministry and the protection of our fellow men from suffering. To read, or hear, each day of scores, or hundreds, or thousands being killed or wounded, and to receive the news with sorrow, or elation, according as the victims are on one side or the other of a brutal war is to be subjected to a de-Christianizing influence. For our own souls' sake, and for a witness to our fellows of every faith, we need to augment our efforts to relieve human suffering. The world needs reiteration of the truth that God is love and that they who are responsive to God's will seek not to destroy but to serve their fellow men.

USE OF ALCOHOL CRITICISED

"The case for total abstinence requires frequent stating in India, for contrary to oft-repeated declarations, the traffic in drink and drugs is very large in our country. Many Europeans and Anglo-Indians are heavy sufferers. Probably no practice of Europeans in India has done them so much harm as their use of alcohol. In money, health, and prestige the community has paid a terrible price for drink. The drinking habits of many members of those communities have caused non-Christian Indians to form an incorrect estimate of the teaching and influence of the Christian Church on the subject and have thereby seriously impeded the spread of the Gospel".

Speaking about Methodism and Caste the Bishop said that "our Church abhors caste discrimination as evil. It refuses to appraise men according to their caste. It recognizes all men as brothers, calls sinners to repent and seek the Divine pardon on the same terms without regard to race or caste and offers fellowship to all who respond, no matter what their past may have been. We need to be on guard constantly against the encroachments of caste in the Church".

In conclusion the Bishop said: "It is our earnest hope that this Central Conference will be permitted by a spirit of prayer and trust in God. Let us not permit humanity's dreadful tragedy to escape our attention for one walking hour. Rather let us at least throughout this Conference make every day one continuous prayer for peace and righteousness".

"EXPERT WATER DIVINER" ARRESTED.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kanylal C. Shet, Manager of India Tube Well Plant and Supplying Co., at Cowasji Patel street, was arrested by the City police on a charge of cheating preferred against him by the Manager of the Tata Oil Mill Company.

Applying for an extension of the bail period of the accused, the police stated that the accused falsely represened to the complainant that he was an expert water diviner and a boring contractor, The accused represented that he could bore a well in the mill compound at Hay Bunder and assured him of a continuous supply of sweet and potable water at the rate of 500 gallons per hour.

The accused was given Rs. 940 by the complainant but he did not carry out his promise. A complaint was therefore lodged.

The Magistrate granted the police application.

FOUND WITH LETTERS AT FERRY WHARF.

C. De' Causta was arrested yesterday at the Ferry Wharf by a preventive officer under Section 22 (2) of the Defence of India Rules.

Applying for an extension tf the bail period of the accused, the police stated that the accused was seen yesterday at the Ferry Wharf from where a steamer was about to leave. He was searched by a preventive officer when three letters addressed to different persons in Goa were recovered from him.

The police suspected that the accused wanted to deliver the letters to some one on board the ship to be sent to Goa.

The Magistrate granted the police application.

SUTTA RAID AT CLARE ROAD

The Nagpada Police carried out a sutta raid last night in a house at Clare Rd. and arrested one Samuel George Mane on a charge of accepting sutta bets. The Police seized some money including marked coins and alleged sutta chits.

The accused was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate of Mazagaon Police Court and was allowed bail pending further Police inquiries.

The dead body of an unidentified Hindu male was found floating in Mumbadevi Tank at Kalbadevi this morning. No relative of the deceased has been traced yet.

At the inquest held to-day the Jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

CHARGED WITH KEEPING 'CHARAS.'

The Southern Preventive Section Police arrested Abdul Sakoor Yusuf and Rahima Bai Yusuf yesterday under the Bombay Abkari Act at Municipal Chawl No. 2, Mount Rd., Mazagaon. It was alleged that they were found in possession of 11 tolas of 'charas.'

The accused were enlarged on bail by the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court today till further Police inquiries.

BALANCE OF POWER FOR 1941

Britain's Assets

LONDON: (By Cable).

The "Yorkshire Post" Military Correspondent writes:—

If we look at the balance of power for 1941 the following definite assets belong to us: (1) Germany still lacks naval power; (2) The Luftwaffe is not the dominating factor it was built to be. (3) The balance of naval power has vastly increased in our favour. (4) Raids on shipping routes are checked from big development. (5) We have no supply worries for 1941. (6) Italy is forced out of the Eastern Mediterranean zone. (7) German planning has to meet the new situation we have created. (8) We are stronger on the Home Front by 100 per cent. (9) A great new army is in actual being. (10) The African Empire of Italy is locked in and cut off from home. (11) All our overseas bases are intact. (12) An almost new fleet comes into commission this year. (13) A doubling of our present big air forces is assured. (14) We are nearer a solution of night bombing than are the Germans. (15) Fifty per cent of the enemy bases are wrecked. (16) The British blockade remains a great menace to enemy strength. (17) Germany has been forced out of her set policy and is planning afresh. (18) Against her own plans she may be forced to act in the Mediterranean and become weak elsewhere, especially for invasion

We know our deficiencies but they are not so great as those of the enemy. We can overcome them whereas the enemy lacks the resources to build anew. It is a case of a vicious circle tending to weaken the links as the months go by.

The year 1941 should be victorious for us, great though the struggle will be. We are always best in great events, and they loom ahead to test our great new strength.

Moslems in Singapore at a special thanksgiving for the fall of Bardia, praised British imperial forces in Egypt, declaring that their strength had saved the holy land from an invasion by Islams enemies.

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Indian And Foreign Films In Town

Cinema As An Aid To Industry

By SHEIKH IFTEKHAR RASOOL

One of the less generally examined but at the same time one of the most interesting questions connected with the cinema is that of its rationalised use in industry. The utilisation of the motion picture has been carried on with great success in several countries and it is expected that the same methods would prove useful in this country which is richer in raw materials and industrially more suited. It should be remembered that, even considered simply as an auxiliary for knowledge and suggestions in this limited field, the cinema should always subordinate its particular and special objects to the wider sphere, bearing in mind the lofty task of educating and instructing by which the supreme aim of elevating the masses spiritually and culturally may be attained.

A fleeting glance opens up a vision of exciting possibilities. If there is a point in which the technical improvement of cinematography and the activity of a country can meet for the purpose of obtaining better results, it is in the field of industry, which is not merely a collection of firms and factories, but is the rhythm, respiration and cadence of the national energies.

Side by side with the rural sentiment which wants to see the earth rich with grain and the people's homes blooming with health, we must have the sentiment for industry which exalts the creative faculties of man.

Vocational Films

The greatness of a country is revealed in one way by the smoking chimneys of its factories and industrial establishments. There is an army of peasants engaged in ploughing the valleys and making mountain sides glow with green verdure, and at the same time there is an army of craftsmen handling for productive ends

A people must perceive its will to power and its capacity for output in the intensity of its industrial development. The cinema can be in this connection an instrument for spreading cognitions, for providing better technical instruction and for knitting the nation together industrially and morally.

Under these aspects, the motion picture finds its task in the vocational film and the vocational training film. We have to face here one of the principal themes of our argument.

What we have to do is to show the young people the various possibilities that are open to them in industry, at the same time leading them to make a choice corresponding to their interests, family situation and conditions of the labour market. We must, in a word, utilise to the maximum the energies and capacities of the rising generation.

Reading is useful to begin with, and visits to factories and workshops will widen the first knowledge. An attendance at museums will also help to extend acquaintance with facts. A methodical teaching of the various trades and crafts by means of the motion picture will prove useful for completing the work.

If it be true that a craft or trade is a complex of operations timing at a given end, the motion picture is, par excellence, the best way of illustration.

Vocational Training

The decomposition of a craft into a certain number of technical movements can again be analysed into a number of smaller and less significant gestures or movements of the hands and feet, and in the film these movements and gestures find their best chance of being properly illustrated. A great deal can be done with acceleration, slow motion, and colour cinematography to make things clear for the student.

A general film on the various trades and crafts may, by awakening a moment's genuine enthusiasm or disgust, reveal to the young person the path in life he or she should follow. When, after having seen and studied examples and types of various crafts and businesses, the youth has made his choice, the motion picture can prove useful again by becoming a teacher of the craft, art or trade chosen.

Films dealing with scientific research are of no less interest than pictures for vocational indication or training.

The apprentice has got to be formed It is from this starting point that the psycho-analytic inquiry on work generally begins, and the various types of workmen are examined and studied according to their physiological and psychological possibilities. Their reactions to various forms of work are tried out, and notes are taken of their output, efforts and resulting degree of weariness or fatigue. In this way, a selection becomes operative between one type of apprentice and another, and one kind of work and another.

We now come to vocational training, that is, to teaching the apprentice who has chosen his craft or trade how to set about his work. It is a form of improvement of the first importance intended to increase the worker's output and general capacity according to the most modern systems of rationalising labour.

The workman is now formed, and a task can be given him. It becomes then necessary to make the man technically perfect, to qualify him, make him a specialist. And this not only in his interest, but for the economic interest of the industrial concerns themselves.

Creative Influence

The result should be a display before the eyes of the country of a picture of its factories and workshops in full fervour of their activity. It should also be our aim to bring the industrial world in touch with all the various strata of the population. Industry is also saving, investment, national economy. The country which supports and nourishes industry, should not be satisfied to see it only as a plaything of the stock exchanges and the shareholders. It should know in it the beauty of its living reality, in the potent harmony of its machines, in the sapient labour of its craftsman, in the magnificent poetry of its production.

The cinema also exercises on industry a finely creative influence. The fascination of the screen is often the cause or the originating impulse of new ideas. Even only considering that which is inherent to the spectacle, what advantages have not been derived by electro-technics from the devices that have come into existence owing to the requirements of the sound film, and what further benefits will not accrue to mechanics and chemistry from the inevitable development of the coloured film? All forms of activity find an increment in cinematographic propaganda, whether documentary or theatrical—from architecture which teaches us to renovate our houses inside and out—to sport which urges on young people to daring—improves industry owing to the incessant requirements for better wheels, screws, motors, etc.

The film, the task of which in this connection is to spread a knowledge of a country's industrial life may be demonstrative and illustrative of technique, but it should above all things stress the social value of the nation's industrial effort. A sense of national industry must be created among the citizens such as to allow them to understand that a nation's life is not only lived in offices and libraries, or in the halls of students and professors, but is closely and intimately bound up with the workman, the peasant and the poor.

Victor Mature and Louise Platt in a scene in "Captain Caution" at Excelsior.

New Film At Imperial

Prakash Pictures' 'Mala' Stars Rose

Mala of the Prakash Pictures was released on Thursday at the Imperial in which Rose and Nazir have been assigned chief roles. Rose's performance reminds one of her latest role in "Sanskar", where she put in fine piece of film work.

"Puja" at Pathe and "Snehabandhan" at Opera House are doing well, but the most popular theatre during the last four weeks has been the West End, where "Lagna Pahave Karoon" is triumphantly marching on owing to the entertainment that Damuanna, Joag and Baby Vimal are providing.

Only "Punarmilan" at Majestic and "Nartaki" at Minerva can come near it. These two are in Hindi and "Lagna Pahave Karoon" is in Marathi and that explains why the first two are snatching at least a slice of the patronage it would have got. if it was also in Hindi.

Surprisingly enough, "Dnyaneshwar" at Central, "Bandhan" at Roxy and "Narsi Bhagat" at Krishna show no signs of going away for at least a month more. But "Dnyaneshwar" will have to vacate for "Shejari" at Central if the Prabhat plan of releasing that and its counterpart in Hindi, "Padosi" at Excelsior materialises.

"Qaidi" at Lamington is also attracting crowded houses.

FOREIGN PICTURES

The fact that 'Down Argentine Way' in which Don Ameche, Betty Grable and Carmen Miranda are featured is continued for another week easily shows that it has caught public imagination. It is a technicolour and replete with dances and songs of an unusual but highly entertaining variety.

Of special interest to medicos are the pictures at New Empire and Metro. 'The Doctor takes a wife' is a comedy and so is 'Dr. Kildare Goes Home.' But in the latter there is the didactic element also, given some prominence. Loretta Young and Ray Milland in the former and Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres in the latter are entirely satisfying.

"Captain Caution" at Excelsior is a drama of the sea, with all the thrills that sea life can provide. Roaring action throughout the film in a realistic atmosphere has been skilfully caught in the film.

'Pride and Prejudice' has been revived at Capitol. The spirit of Jane Austin's novel has been wonderfully caught by the actors and actresses and the camera has helped them wonderfully well. Those who have missed before must see it now. Its dialogue, particularly the repartees of Elizabeth, acted by Greer Garson are delightful.

AMBITIOUS PLANS FOR RAJ NARTAKI RELEASE

Raj Nartaki, India's own film for the world market, has at last taken shape. Wadias have now an ambitious plan for its release. The English version, as already announced, has been entrusted to American Distributors for world release. The Hindi and Bengali Versions will be released by the Producers themselves.

Lahore District's Quota Of 500 Satyagrahis

List To Be Scrutinised Before Submission To Gandhiji

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

An emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has been convened for tomorrow afternoon. A list of about 500 satyagrahis representing District Congress Committees and local bodies is expected to be scrutinised by the Working Committee before it is despatched to Mahatma Gandhi for his approval.

The question of including in the Working Committee of the P.P.C.C. the name of Maulana Daoud Ghaznavi, the Ahrar leader, who recently joined the Congress, will also be considered.—A. P.

In The Punjab

STUDENT HARTAL

LAHORE:— Following a police search in the office of the Punjab Provincial Students' Federation and the arrest of V. D. Chopra, student-leader, local students did not attend the schools and colleges to-day. They assembled at the Bradlaugh Hall to protest against the action of the Police and the Government.

About 3,000 students joined the strike.

2,000 FOR JANUARY

A second list of 700 Satyagrahis from the province is being sent to Gandhiji for approval through a special messenger.

Reports received at the office of the Provincial Congress Committee indicate that by the end of January about 2,000 Satyagrahis will be ready to court arrest.

A. I. C. C. MEMBER GETS 18 MONTHS

AMRITSAR, Jan. 11

Sardar Darshan Singh Pheroman, a member of the A.I.C.C. was sentenced today to 18 months rigorous imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar, under Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules on a charge of shouting anti-war slogans—A. P.

In Assam

SHILLONG NOTICES

SHILLONG:—Messrs. Umakanta Sarma, Upendra Nath Sarma, Harendranath Kalita and Haridas Deka, have been served with notices by the authorities to reside within one mile of the Gauhati town.

PANIMURA CONGRESS OFFICIALS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

A Sambalpur message states that Mr. Shyamsunder Sahu, President, Mr. Rusi Sarap, Secretary, and Dhanurjaya Pradhan, a worker of Panimura Primary Congress Committee, who offered Satyagraha at Panimura, Sarandapali and Kharmunda, respectively, on January 9, have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

Another Congress Worker, Sjt. Gangadhar Sarap, was arrested yesterday for offering Satyagraha at Bargarh.—A. P.

In Delhi

YUDHVIR SINGH ARRESTED

NEW DELHI: Dr. Yudhvir Singh who was to have offered Satyagraha this evening, was arrested this afternoon under the Defence of India Rules.

PANDIT SHARMA'S HEALTH

The condition of Pasdit Pyrelal Sharma, ex-Minister, U. P., who is in hospital here, (Delhi) is reported to have deteriorated this morning.

His condition, according to the "United Press" is causing grave anxiety. The oxygen application has been discontinued.

Socialist Gets 6 Months' R. I.

GODHRA, Jan. 11.

Sjt. Yahyabhai Akbarali Lokhandwalla, a Congress Socialist who was arrested under the Defence of India Act was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN KENYA

Villages Of Buna, Turbi Captured

NAIROBI, Jan. 11.

Buna, Turbi and Turbi hills were occupied by British imperial troops on Thursday, says an official communique issued here to-day (Saturday) giving further details of the announcement made from Cairo yesterday. "No contact was made with the enemy in these areas," continued the communique. "Enemy infantry and transport were successfully bombed at Dobel."

Buna and Turbi are small villages some 50 miles apart, and lie some miles within the Kenya frontier.—Reuter.

Six Casualties In Communal Clash

GORAKHPUR, Jan. 11.

Two persons were killed and four seriously injured, as a result of firing on a mob at Barhalganj, near Gorakhpur to-day.

The trouble arose, it is stated, from an altercation when a youth was assaulted with a 'karauli' this morning. As it was market day, a large crowd gathered, and apprehending breach of the peace, the local authorities ordered firing.

All the injured persons have been brought to Gorakhpur, and the situation is now under control.

It is reported that communal relations had been strained over the alleged sacrifice of a cow near the temple of Kaleswarnath Mahadeo.—A. P.

SIR SIKANDAR RETURNS TO LAHORE

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, accompanied by Mr. J. D. Anderson, Joint Chief Secretary to the Government, returned to Lahore, this evening after visiting North Africa. They were accorded an enthusiastic reception at the railway station by a large crowd including the Ministers and Secretaries to the Punjab Government and other officials and prominent non-officials.—A. P.

Hockey

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SEMI-FINAL RESULT

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

In the Second Semi-final of the Punjab Hockey Championship this evening the Punjab University "A" defeated the Punjab University "B" by the odd goal in three after extra time.—A. P.

Tennis

GHAUS MOHAMED WINS SINGLES TITLE

BARODA, Jan. 11.

Ghaus Mohamed won the singles title—his second—in the All-India Lawn Tennis Championships to-day.

Hartal In Kalyan

(From Our Own Correspondent).

KALYAN, Jan. 8.

Kalyan Town observed a complete hartal on the arrest of Sjt. Kanji Govind. A crowded meeting held yesterday night at Shiwaji Chowk, Kalyan, under the auspices of Kalyan Town Congress Committee. Mr. Purshottam Patel the President of the Kalyan Town Congress Committee who was in the chair said I congratulate the citizens of Kalyan of their unity and love of their leader.

Afterwards the District Congress President, Sjt. Bhau Saheb Paranjpye, was garlanding him on behalf of the citizens of Kalyan. Tributes were paid by Swami Anand to Sjt. Kanji. He appealed to the audience to follow their leader by establishing Hindu-Muslim Unity in Kalyan.

Two Women In Rangoon Corporation

RANGOON, Jan. 10

Mr. A. M. N. Vellyan Chettyar, member of the House of Representatives has been nominated by the Governor of Burma as Councillor in the Municipal Corporation of Rangoon. A Burmese lady named Daw Khin Gyi has also been nominated. This will be first the Council in which two Burmese ladies will be representing the community, the other being Daw Mya Sein, daughter of the late U May Oung, a High Court Judge, who secured her seat in the the Corporation through election.—United Press.

The Difference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When returning from Panvel to Bombay by car on 3/11/40 our car reached the examination post at Thana at about 6 p.m.; Our car along with other cars occupied by Indians was stopped, the number of the car, the name of the driver, etc., taken down, and the car searched. In the meantime several cars occupied by Europeans were allowed to enter the prohibition area without having to undergo any formality.

I asked one of the policemen on duty the reason for this difference in treatment, and was told that they are "Safed-chamras" and do not drink country liquor. This incident will be corroborated by the other occupants of the cars.—Yours, etc.,

B. BASU.

Hindu Women's Rescue Home

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I visited the Hindu Women's Rescue Home at Matunga for the first time with a view to acquaint myself with the work done in the Home. I noticed one striking event A husband who had deserted his wife came and requested the authorities of the Home to permit him to take back his wife. The manner in which both the husband and the wife were allowed to sit together in a room and get their grievances reconciled was very impressive. I saw the young wife with tears in her eyes recalling to the husband the ill-treatment he gave to her and telling him that, but for the Rescue Home, her fate would have been miserable. From this one instance which I witnessed, I can imagine what lot of difficulties, the Home authorities have to surmount. As the number of inmates is on the increase the new building which is under construction will soon be available to accommodate more number.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. AIYAR.

Don't Be Afraid To Be Different

If Norma Shearer had one bit of advice to give to women, it would be, "Don't be afraid to be different." Miss Shearer knows this to be good advice because it has played a remarkable part in her own career.

"It pays to be courageous and to indulge in a few fancies and whims," she says. "Any woman is happier if she strives to be herself, even if it means being different from other women and going against conventions."

Miss Shearer has followed her own advice in her private as well as professional life. Both gay and earnest, impulsive and restrained by nature, she applies no fetters to her own many-faceted personality and the changing moods of an alert mind. Her screen roles reflect this diversity. From "Marie Antoinette" she went to the brittle sophistication of "The Women", and now gives one of her brightest performances as the Countess in "Escape," picturization of the exciting Ethel Vance best-sellers, in which she co-stars with Robert Taylor.

"It is not," Miss Shearer says, "in aping the qualities of others that we find happiness, but in developing what capacities we have. And I think one approach to this is in allowing ourselves all the freedom and spontaneity we can muster. We are none of us naturally conservative and cautious. That is a self-imposed restriction. Most of us have a certain amount of recklessness in our make-up that demands expression. By denying it we stifle ourselves. Most women have a potentiality for something. There is something strange, rare or unusual in each."

And whatever that strange germ is, develop it, Miss Shearer advises. "In my own career," she said, "I have always sought to be different in every picture because doing the same type of role makes picture work uninteresting. The Countess held me from the first time I read Miss Vance's exciting novel because she was different from any woman I had ever portrayed on the screen. At first a placid character, accepting the security of her life with the General brought her, she became interesting only when she knew that she must do what was right in helping Emmy Ritter escape no matter what dangers such an adventure held for her. When the Countess became herself, then she was a vital character."

Deanna Durbin Will Sing Popular Songs In 'Nice Girl' Film

Universal City, Calif.—Her eighth straight hit, "Spring Parade," now a matter of record through acclaim by critics and public alike, Deanna Durbin has started work on song numbers for her ninth film, Universal's "Nice Girl."

Three of four numbers so far assigned the star are popular songs, and the fourth is Stephen Foster's memorable "Old Folks At Home."

The original numbers are "Love At Last," by Jacques Press and Eddie Cherkose; "Perhaps," by Aldo Franchetti and Andres de Segurola; and "Beneath the Lights of Home," by Walter Jurmann and Bernie Grossman.

Producer Joe Pastemak will again handle production reins for Miss Durbin's new picture, and William Seiter, who directed the star's seventh film, "It's A Date," is also assigned to the new production.

Franchot Tone, Robert Stack, Robert Benchley, and Helen Broderick will have leading roles with additional casting forthcoming.

All music is under direction of Charles Previn.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE

MARCH 1941

New York, Jan 11

Previous closing	10.58
To-day's opening	10.59
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	10.54
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May	Rs. 183
July/August	Rs. 189

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool, Jan. 11

Previous closing	8.31
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 11

The New York cotton was moderately active on stray trade support and some mill price-fixing prompted by better piecegoods demand but pending developments in Washington the general activity remained at low ebb.

Trading in March began at 10.59 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade and local buying but the general demand was rather slow with prices making little headway. Subsequently, prices declined under increased offerings with March closing at 10.54.

The following are to day's opening ranges in New York cotton —

March (10.56/56) 10.59/59
May (10.56/55) 10.60/60
July (10.42/41) 10.49/49

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market :—

Amrican January (8.29) closed
American March (8.34) closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.09) closed
Egyptian Giza March (11.04) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Jan 11

Castorseeds Jan/Feb unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta January February (£18 9/16 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata February (£11 1/2 quoted) closed
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan/Feb (£17 1/4 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee January (£45) closed
Lightning January (£39) closed

RUBBER

Spot (12 1/2d paid and value closed
Forward January March (12 1/2d paid and value) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 11

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 11

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Jan 11

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Jan 11

The following cable was received from London :—

Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 11

Spot (23 5/16d) closed
Forward (23 1/4d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 11

London Gold ..... (£8-8-0) closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 11

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1 6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 11/32 to 0-3 11/16) 0-3 11/32 to 0-3 11/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1 2 1/2) 1-2 to 1 2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, Jan 11

There was no trading during the night session.

METALS

Tin (£257 buyers; £257 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 9.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—

General Motors dol 47 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 27 1/8
United States Steel Common dol 69 3/8
United States Steel Preference dol 129

Investment Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

PERSISTENT TRADE SUPPORT AND MILL PRICE-FIXING

Prices Reach New High Levels Of Season

BOMBAY, January 11.

There continues persistent trade buying and mill price fixing in near months in the New York Cotton Market while distant months are advancing on active investment support.

Cloth sales are again increasing and cotton prices reached new high levels for the season.

Bombay : Jan. 11.

The New York cotton market improved on Friday on some scattered outside demand on the strength of the Stock Exchange. The market opened steady and prices touched new high levels on mill price fixing and continued activity of Worth Street with Bombay and New Orleans buying of distant months.

Cotton goods sales for the past three days are estimated at 45 to 50 million yards. It is understood that the British Government recently took full title to two hundred thousand bales of the remaining barter cotton, involving the assumption of liability for future carrying charges, hence it will doubtless strive to ship cotton to Britain very soon. This fact shows the demand for actual cotton is very good and farmers who are holding their arrivals will be amply rewarded. Now it is doubtful whether the loan cotton total will exceed three million bales compared with the forecasts of 4 million bales before prices rose.

We have often pointed out that the position of American cotton is strong owing to loan help and record consumption. This fact is generally realised and hedge sales are readily absorbed.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of one point with March 10.56 and with persistent buying advanced to 10.62 which was the highest level. Distant deliveries were firm and the session closed at a net rise of 3 to 12 pts. Spot cotton prices were not received.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm with improved buying and closed at a rise of 5 to 9 pts.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 2 pts with March 8.30. The market was inactive. There was moderate hedging in distants against outside growths while trade calling steadied near months. There was some week-end realising. The market closed at a rise of 3 pts to a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 8.74d per lb.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and both Uppers and Giza contracts remained unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 10.62+07 (2-32 p.m.); lowest 10.57+02 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool March 8.34+06; lowest 8.29+01.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

New York : 9-1-41.—Cotton trade buying rears replacement and investment buying distants. Houston spot house good seller March, May and July scale up.

Liverpool : 10-1-41.—Market generally bullish.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : Jan. 10.

January	10.49+04
March	10.58+03
May	10.58+05
July	10.47+07
October	9.99+11
December	9.95+12
Middling Spot	10.63+07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

January	10.51+06
March	10.46+06
May	10.63+05
July	10.51+05
October	10.02+09
Middling Spot	10.34+06

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : Jan. 10.

	10-55 a.m. Ranges.	Noon Call
March	10.59	10.59
May	10.58	10.58
July	10.46	10.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York : Jan. 10.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	63,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil.
Day's exports to China & Japan	2,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool : Jan. 10.

January	8.26+06
March	8.31+03
May	8.30+02
July	8.30+08
October	8.15—01
Middling Spot	8.74+01

11 a.m. QUOTATIONS

March 8.31

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Jan 11

24184 pcs and bundles teakwood; 100 bags arecanuts; 2930 bags copra; 498 bags cocoanuts; 117 bags ginger; 100 bags pepper; 64 cases waste silk yarn; 3150 cases beer; 35 cases elect bulbs; 51 cases naphtolas; 171 cases cotton pcegoods; 250 cases cut tacks; 630 cases gum; 77 cases needles; 40 cases shoe tacks; 188 cases padlocks; 108 cases socks; 135 cases waste spun silk yarn; 35 cases silk pcegoods; 200 cases panel pins; 30 cases art silk mxd pcegoods; 21 cases rayon pcegoods; 397 cases spinning machy parts; 201 cases glassware; 40 cases lamp holders; 20 cases press stud buttons; 40 dms aniline dyes; 47 bales noil yarn; 177 bales raw silk; 980 bundles cassia; 25 bundles coir fibre; 200 bundles coir rope; 795 bundles serayah wood; 1211 pcs serayah wood; 80 nos. steel shuttering; 205 nos. rails; 32 pkgs tea; 119 pkgs hexagonal nuts; 67 slabs tin; 25 v/b green tea; 479 bags bolts and nuts

EXPORTS

24 bales win carpets Grindlay and Co Ltd; 7 bales cotton pcegoods James Finlay and Co Ltd; 275 bales cotton twist waste V A Save and Co; 17 bales lamb skin raw A W & Y Golamhosan Zadeh; 40 bales cotton grey yarn Tulsidas Khimji; 180 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 22 bales raw wool The Anglo-Thai Corptn Ltd; 56 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 12 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 277 bags cummin seed S M Rajgor an dCo; 88 bags dill seed S M Rajgor and Co; 200 bs raw cotton C Jethabhai and Co; 200 bales raw cotton Cotton Export and Import Ltd; 250 bags bone meal J J Rahimtoola and Co; 30 bales d/s raw goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 100 bales raw cotton The Universal Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales raw cotton Raghavji Kanji and Co; 1230 bags gr nut kernals The Oilseeds Trading Co Ltd; 1334 bags gr nut seed Raja Oil Mills; 24 bags squills dry Grindlay and Co Ltd; 8 bales raw lamb skins Grindlay and Co Ltd; 134 bags coriander seed Keshavji Virji and Co; 150 bales cotton g m yarn C Kasturchand; 50 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal and Co; 24 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 182 bags fleaseed husk Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 53 bales cotton pcegoods Hariram Khiaram; 49 bales cotton yarn Hariram Khiaram; 100 bales cotton waste G M Vyas and Co; 126 bales cotton grey yarn H M Ghayanfer; 394 bags psyllium husk D Abraham and Sons; 1000 bales cotton waste Champaklal and Co; 10 bales carpets woollen B Bachulal; 54 bags gum M Sethna and Co; 54 bags gum N Devidas and Co; 25 bales cloves K Morarji; 8 bales cotton pcegoods Manekial B Shah; 26 bales cotton pcegoods E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 50 bales grey cotton yarn E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 25 bales cotton grey yarn L Bhicabhoy; 36 bales cotton pcegoods Virchand Panachand and Co; 20 bales cotton g m twist Virchand Panachand and Co; 10 bales cotton pcegoods M A Mullick and Co; 15 cases brassware American Express Co Inc; 22 bales grey cotton yarn P Khiaram; 80 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 30 carboys empty glass carboys Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd; 120 bales grey cotton yarn Pavri Sons and Co; 2560 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 183 bales cotton pcegoods G N Musry; 25 bales cotton gre yyarn G N Musry; 604 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros Ltd; 1500 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor and Co; 28 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley Ltd; 50 bales raw cotton Narsee Nagsee and Co; 265 bags cummin seed S M Rajgor and Co; 74 bales raw cotton Arjan Khimji and Co; 25 bags valerian root Lee and Murehead; 300 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Jan 10

	Season to date	This Season Week	Corresponding to date week 1939-40	Corresponding 1940
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,648	230	9,976	277
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,782	186	4,783	157
Exports from U. S. Ports	619	8	3,423	121
Of which to Japan	51	2	463	7
Of which to China	16	1	213	1
Of which to Great Britain	305	nil	1,061	63
Of which to Russia	140	nil	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,446	—	3,350
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	3,303	—	3,184
World's visible supply	—	—	—	—
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	—
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding Linters)	—	—	—	—
Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,532	186	5,259	229

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

Certificated stocks ..... 22,000 bales.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay : Jan. 11.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Shipment December Rs. 8/10 F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/9 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready ordinary Rs. 13/12 to 14/4
Ready large grain Rs. 14/5 to 15/6.
Tone :—Steady

LONDON RUBBER

London : Jan. 11.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 12-7/16 buyer.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay : Jan. 11.

Linseed May	5 2 9
Wheat January	4 7 6
Wheat May	3 15 9

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay : Jan. 11.

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd. :—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	76	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15 per candy	76	4	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	79	0	0
Ginger bleached per cwt	15	8	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per candy	13	12	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt	14	8	0

Madras Share Market

MADRAS, Jan 11

The market was fairly active in most of the sections. Banks have been steady and so also textiles. Plantings issues were steady but quiet and closings have been well below the best, especially in rubber shares. Miscellaneous issues were unchanged.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesday to 12 noon to-day :—

Bank of Mysore 238/8; Kothari Textiles ord 9/14 and 10; Vasanta ord 113/8; Mettur Industries 132; Buckinghams ord 237; Midland Debentures 110; Midlands 5/2 and 5/3; Coorgs 29/4; Malankaras 34/12; Be Be 6/5 and 6/2 cd; Devashola 7/14; Woodlands 6/4 cd; Thirumbadi 1/14 cd; Nilgiri Neerugundi ord 1/3; Cochin Malabar ord 6/7/6 xd; Periakaramalai 17/10; Ayer Manis ord 7/12; Tropicals 17/8; Travancores 8; Mlamallay Tea pref 24; Kerala Calicut 1/6 1/2; South Madras Electric Ord 13/4; Cochin Power 8/10; Madras Telephone 16/14; Mysore Paper 13/2 small lot; 13/4 small odd lot; Mysore Chemicals 15/6. 15/3; Mettur Chemicals Debentures 106; do pref 2/1; do ord 9/5; do pref 109; Spencer and Co (B) Pref 9/8; United Breweries 94/4 xd; Mysore Tobacco 9/2; Indian Steel Rolling ord 7/14.

The market will remain closed on 13th and 14th instant due to local holidays.

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York : Jan. 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report :—

	Dollars
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	15 3/4
Amr For Pow 5 per cent Debs	54 1/4
Int Tel and Tel 1952	23
Columbia Gas and Electric	4 5/8
Electric Bond and Share Common	4
Electric Bond and Dol.5 Pfd	56
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	38
American Tel and Tel. 1	167 7/8
Western Union Telegraph	22 1/4
New York Central R R	14 7/8
Union Pacific	81 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	226
Standard Branda	6 1/4
Australia 5 per cent 1955 Loan	57
United States Steel	69 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	88 1/4
Crucible Steel	45
Crucible Steel 5 per cent Pfd	97
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	24 1/4
Republic Steel	21 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 7/8
General Motors	48
Chrysler Motors	70 1/2
Socony	9
Consolidated Oil	5 1/8
Standard Oil of N J	35 1/2
National City Bank of N Y	29
Texas Corporation	39 1/4

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay : Jan. 11.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	7	0
Highest	31	8	0
Lowest	31	0	0
Closing	31	2	0
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	26	3	0
Highest	26	4	6
Lowest	25	15	6
Closing	26	0	6
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening	19	6	6
Highest	19	7	0
Lowest	19	5	0
Closing	19	5	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	18	15	0
Highest	19	0	0
Lowest	18	8	9
Closing	18	15	6
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	26	15	0
Highest	27	0	0
Lowest	26	10	6
Closing	26	11	6

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay : Jan. 11.

Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 65/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 77/8

Tone :—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London : Jan. 11.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 68
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	£ 83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 96 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£109 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 77 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£103 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£112 1/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£ 8 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London register	£ 78 1/2
National Bank of India	£ 32

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Disposal Of Profit

The net profit of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1940, subject to audit, including Rs. 1,02,934-2-10 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 5,13,332-8-1 which the Directors have disposed of as follows :—

Amount provided for income-tax and super tax	Rs. 50,000
Amount transferred to Reserve Fund (increasing it to Rs. 10 lacs)	Rs. 1,25,000
Bonus to staff	Rs. 12,000

The balance of Rs. 3,26,332-8-1 the Directors propose to dispose of as follows :—

To pay a dividend of annas four and pies six equal to 6.6/8 per cent per share (free of income-tax) on 7,98,000 shares	Rs. 2,24,437-8-0
To carry forward to next year's account	Rs. 1,01,895-0-1
	Rs. 3,26,332-8-1

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY RETURNS

London, Jan 9

	This week £
Total bullion	1,000,000
Public deposits	18,900,000
(a) Other deposits	186,600,000
Government securities	173,000,000
(b) Other securities	25,800,000
Notes and coin	20,600,000
Notes in circulation	610,600,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	10.16 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	130,300,000
(b) Other securities include discounts	5,500,000
Total deposits	202,500,000
Total securities	199,800,000

SUGAR PRODUCTION

The basis of returns received under sugar production rules 1935, the Director of Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, reports the following figures for sugar production and stocks in respect of central sugar factories in India for the fortnight ending 30th November 1940. As also for the corresponding fortnight in the previous season.

	Current fortnight	Corresponding fortnight last year.
Opening stock (at factories)	9,117,996	381,985
Production of sugar for the fortnight	390,332	63,908
Despatches of sugar for the fortnight	814,986	254,981
Closing stock at factories	8,693,342	771,002

Figures for the current fortnight relate to 119 factories representing 84 per cent of the total crushing capacity while figures for the previous year relate to 92 factories representing 68 per sent of the total cane crushing capacity.—A.P.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 10-1-41	2469000	5215000
Receipts yesterday 10-1-41	.....	27000
Export to date 10-1-41	613000	3384000
Stock at Ports 3-1-41	3409000	3278000
Stock at interior towns do.	3298000	3260000
Stock at Liverpool 3-1-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 3-1-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 3-1-41	7418000	9699000
Quantity out of sight 3-1-41	.....	.....

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay : Jan. 11.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	137	135	132	130	
M G Punjab	137	135	132	130	
M G Rajputana	142	140	137	135	
M G Oomra No. 3	165	162	159	156	...
M G C. P. No. 1	182	179	176	173	...
M G C. P. No. 2	173	170	167	164	..

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay : Jan. 11.

	Ready. New.	Delivery Contract New Crop. Jan.
Bengal Fine	131/32	+3
Berar	156/58	+1
C. P. 1	177/81	+20
C. P. 2	161/68	+8
Khandesh	144/47	—7
Muglai	148/51	Feb.
Broach	.....	Par.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

Bombay : Jan. 11.

In full-pressed bales.	2 days.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	1,109	44,034	33,152
Central India	1,498	21,769	30,405
Barsi & Nagar	2,071	36,974	69,052
Hyderabad/Gaorani	832	10,934	28,593
Berar	5,979	111,951	135,259
Central Provinces	804	15,216	32,753
Total Oomras	12,293	240,878	329,219
Dholeras	1,162	12,957	19,865
N.-W. Provinces		366	19,292
Rajputana	77	1,559	18,174
Sind-Punjab	3,123	203,906	213,829
Broach		7,998	952
Coompta & Dharwar	1,396	26,979	14,216
Westerns-Northerns	52	27,961	13,702
Cocoanada		239	.....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		522	439
Total	18,103	523,364	629,688
Arrived by road to 2nd Jan. 1941		75,000	75,000

Steel Shares Decline On Professional Selling

COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES VERY STEADY

Market Hesitant And Dull

Bombay : Jan. 11.

With rally in raw cotton prices the local Share Bazar opened steady and with scattered buying prices improved slightly but active selling by professional operators in Steel shares trimmed off early gains and the market became quiet. But cotton mill shares were fairly steady on sustained buying on reports of further orders to mills. The market is looking for Defence Department orders. It is gathered that tentage is now being made for the department to the extent of over Rs. 75 lakhs a month, while the value of clothing requirements for 1941/42 is estimated at over Rs 15 crores.

Although the market is fearing increased taxation in the coming Budget of the Government of India, but present quotations are not high enough and the market is likely to fluctuate around present levels.

Earlier gains on the Wall-St. market under the leadership of rails were generally trimmed by profit-taking, though the up trend persisted and small fractional advances predominated. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/8 down at 69 1/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares lost 1/4d at 26 7/8 dollars.

Whatever may be Budget proposals one important factor needs consideration. The outstanding business in forward is very limited and absence of large scale speculative activity is bound to leave the market in a stabilised state. No doubt, unduly low prices of agricultural products will have general effect on the economic condition of the country, but as long as the war continues the industrial outlook is bound to remain constructive.

Towards the close the market was idle and with moderate selling pressure steel shares weakened but cotton mill shares were steady. The market was hesitant.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Jan. 11.

100 Ahm. Advance	265	11
250 BOMBAY DYEING	1030	0
100 CENTURY	361	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	285	8
100 COLABA	160	0
100 Coorla	100	0
250 David	22	0
250 Dawn	335	0
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	7 6
100 FINLAY	164	8
100 GOKAK	200	0
1000 Hindustan	1905	0
100 Indore	40	8
100 Khatau	130	8
100 KOHINOOR	378	8
250 LAXMI	527	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay : Jan. 11.

Bombay Dyeing (1026/4) 1035 1032 1041 1035 1030
Century (358) 360 369 365 366 364 365/8 362
Central India (284/8) 287 291 286
Kohinoor (376) 382 379 380 379
New Great (370) 376 372
Simplex (96/8) 98 99 98 96
Swadeshi (247) 252 254 250
Associated Cement (140) 141 141/8 141/12 141/4
Tata Power (1482/8) 1482 1485 1487
Tata Steel Defd (1856/4) 1865 1870 1857 1860 1845 1837 11840 1837
Tata Steel Ordinary (363/8) 365 366 362
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (149/4) 149/4
Bellapur (214/8) 216 215
Bombay Burma (525) 531 530 531 523 525

100 MORARJI	206	0
250 Model	76	0
50 MYSORE	112	0
200 NEW GREAT	370	0
100 Oosmanshahi	45	0
100 Phoenix	255	0
25 Sassoon Silk	86	0
1000 Sholapur X.D.	2765	0
50 SIMPLEX	95	0
100 SWADESHI	248	0
100 SWAN	153	0
500 Vishnu	1262	8
1000 Western	1050	0
BANKS		
50-100 BARODA	106	0
25-50 CENTRAL	41	8
500 IMPERIAL	1572	8
125-500 Imp. Contrys.	388	12
50-100 India	139	4
100 RESERVE BANK	106	0
5 UNION	6	4 6
CEMENTS		
100 ASSOCIATED	141	4
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	602	8
15-100 JUPITER	11	6
20 Mercantile	60	0
15-75 NEW INDIA	40	10
200 Oriental	3/50	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	15
ELECTRIC		
100 AHMD. OLD	170	0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1640	0
10 AJMER	11	9
50 BOMBAY TRAM	132	0
100 Bombay Suburban X.D.	180	0
10 Broach	13	6
100 Karachi	215	0
100 Poona	215	0
100 Surat	173	12
100 TATA HYDRO	177	0
1000 TATA POWER	1487	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	990	0
100 C. Province	102	0
100 Dhond Baramati	98	0
100 Gujarat	103	8
100 Mendra Bhon	101	0
100 Pachora Jamner	80	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	104	0
500 Tapti Valley	700	0
MININGS		
9 Burma Corporation	5	5
8sh. Indian Copper	2	3 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	31	5
10 SHIVRAJPUR	34	8
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	1838	12
75 TATA STEEL ORD	362	8
10 Steel Corporation	19	5
MISCELLANEUUS		
100 ALCOCK	512	8
10 Air Services	4	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	215	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	590	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	310	0
125 B. BURMA	526	4
50 B. Burma Cont.	182	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	7 3
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100 IND. BLEACHING	118	0
50 Ind. Invest. Trust	45	8
100 Ind. Radio Def.	414	6
100 Indian Radio Ord.	440	0
100 Port Canning	84	0
80 PREMIER CON.	92	0
15 SCINDIA	20	1
25 Tata Oil Mill	41	8
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1508	12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	300	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76	4
5 p.c. Cent. India (T.F.)	617	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	117	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	110	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	154	6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1575	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	730	0
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	8
5 p.c. Sholapur	75	2
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	101	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 11.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 96-4
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes 94-10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 98-7
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 93-4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 101/15
4 per cent 1960/75 Loan 108
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112-8

TAX FREE LOANS.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112/4
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 113
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B. P. T. 1974 107/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125

Tone :—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay : Jan. 11.

LONDON :-
B. C. RATES :—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 10th July
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 10th July.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 10th July
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK :—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN :—
Bank's selling T T 61 1/4 nominal.
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA :—
Bank's selling D D 85 3/4
HONGKONG :—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI :—
Bank's selling D D 22
SINGAPORE :—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES :—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/3 11/16 11th inst.
New York/London 4.03 3/4 10th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 10th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.30/40 10th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 10th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 1/2 10th inst.
London/Canada 4.43/47 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Quiet.
Gold £8/8/0 10th inst
Silver London Ready 23 5/16 10th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/4 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 10th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :- Call no demand.
2 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone :—Very easy

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : Jan. 11.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2, Madrid 40.50, Montreal 4.43/4.47, Berne 17.30-17.40, Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay : Jan. 11.

The market displayed a rising tendency in the earlier stages in sympathy with a firm tone in commodity markets, but later declined in absence of buying support due to apprehensions of fresh taxation. Tata Deferreds opened at 1835 being Rs. 10 higher and after touching 1840 declined to 1815, while Tata Ordinaries which opened at 362/8 improved to 363 and later eased off to 359/8. Bombay Dyeings were also steadier at first improving up to 1017/8, but finally stood at 1007/8. Indian Irons were quoted at 31/4.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day :—

Tata Defds (1825) 1835 40 15
Tata Ordinaries (361) 362/8 63 59/8
Bombay Dyeings (1005) 7007/8 1017/8 1007/8.

Tata Ordinary 359/8, Tata Defd 1815, Indian Iron 31/4, Bombay Dyeing 1007/8, Century 345, Central India 275, Kohinoor 371/4, Associated Cement 138/8, Bombay Burma 517/8, Scindia Steam 20/3, Tata Hydro 171/14, Reserve Bank 105/12, Imperial Bank F P 1577/8, Central Bank 41/6, Bank of India 139/12, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 94/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay : Jan. 11.

Following a rise of 3 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 185 for Broach A/M delivery and prices fluctuated within a range of Rs. 1/8 between Rs. 185/12 and Rs. 184/4. Later on the market steadied at Rs 185. The market being oversold quickly responded to the rise in New York cotton and the tone was very steady.

Later on weakness in Share Bazar coupled with active selling by professionals resulted in a decline in prices and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 183/4. The Mahajan Association being closed trading was small orders influenced prices quickly. At the decline there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 184. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

Broach April/May	Rs. 183/4
Broach July/August	Rs. 189/4
Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 155/0
Oomra March	Rs. 155/4
Oomra May	Rs. 157/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 129/0
Bengal March	Rs. 129/4
Bengal May	Rs. 131/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 405 penny points at 1/6
Broach J/A below Liverpool July 392 penny points at 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 343 cent points at 331
Broach J/A below New York July 311 cent points at 331.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool : Jan. 10.

	UPPERS.	GIZA No. 2
Spot	11.12+2	
January	10.41+2	11.08—0
March	10.40—0	11.07—0
May	10.43—0	11.02—0
July	10.46—0	10.97—0
November	10.41—0	10.99—0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay : Jan. 11.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot Silver prices declined 1/16d at 23 5/16d and forward quotation was lowered 1/16d at 23 1/4d. The market was idle with a restricted business.

New York spot Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 7/16. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/3/6 and forward parity was Rs. 62/1/6. The local market was quietly steady with a limited business.

Quotations were as under :—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 41 15 6	62 2 0
Posh	Rs. 42 0 0	62 0 0

Sovereigns : Rs. 28/6/6.

LONDON SILVER

London : Jan. 11.

Spot	23 5/16
Forward	23 1/4

LONDON GOLD

London : Jan. 11.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

LONDON SEEDS

London : Jan. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe 20/3 Jan/Feb quoted
Barletta Russo not quoted
South Australian 26 Jan/Feb quoted

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London : Jan. 11.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—	£
3 per cent	83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	96 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103 1/4
Indian Sterling Loans—	£
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	104 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
3 1/2 per cent British Consols	77 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 3/4

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

THE PENTANGULAR AGAIN: HOW THE WIND BLOWS

By J. C. MAITRA

Since I wrote last week, Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued another statement on the Pentangular Tournament. He protests that he is not in favour of communalism in any shape or form. At the same time he supports the Pentangular because, forsooth, it is the only occasion in Bombay when members of all communities enjoy cricket in a state of happy rivalry! I am afraid Nariman is completely out of touch with the happenings of the present day world of the Sporting India. If he had known the true state of affairs, I am sure he would not have ventured to express the opinion he has aired in the press.

SPREAD OF COMMUNALISM

It may be news to Nariman that tournaments on communal basis have now sprung up all over the country—not only in cricket, but in football and hockey also. Perhaps it is due to the tremendous success of the Bombay Carnival. But it must be remembered that this Festival has been in existence for a quarter of a century. Nobody thought of copying it until communalism became rampant in the country. Bombay has had its communal Gymkhanas and clubs for nearly fifty years. But the rest of India was almost free from them. Now there are institutions galore surcharged by the virus of communalism.

POSER TO EUROPEANS

Some of my European friends argue, "What's wrong in this form of competition? After all there is bound to be rivalry and heat in any keen contest." I ask them in return, "If you feel that way why don't you have tournaments between Protestants and Catholics. Methodists and Anglicans in Europe? Why these County Matches and international contests? Even in India, you have your annual engagements between England, Scotland. Wales and Ireland. Why not have them on religious basis instead?" Of course, what is good for the world is of no use to India!

EVIL EFFECTS

Mr. Nariman is apparently unaware of the fact that encounters between communal teams have been leading to scuffles and bloodshed off and on in different parts of the country. The trouble between the Mahomedan Sporting Club of Calcutta and the controlling body there was a recent affair. The football authorities of Bombay had a similar trouble with the Goans last year. I have no desire to burden my article with such nauseating episodes of the Sporting field. Suffice it to say that they are becoming common nowadays to the detriment of the spirit of camaraderie which is the most vital factor in sport.

NATIONAL INTEREST.

There is another important aspect which I am never tired of repeating and that is, national. It goes without saying that the more we stress on Communalism the more we weaken in nationalism. In fact national interests are sacrificed on the altar of Communal or Sectional avarice. It is an open secret that our national teams are beginning to be polluted with the germs of Communalism. Unless its growth is scotched now a time will arrive in the very near future when proportional representation, weightage and all sorts of claims will rule our sporting atmosphere to the utter disregard of merit and ability. It is, therefore, the duty of all those who have the nation's interest at heart to get busy in time and save the situation.

SECTARIAN RIVALRY

From Communal to sectarian rivalry has already begun in the Hindu Gymkhana. Some of those who were defeated on the Pentangular issue at the last Special General Meeting—and it is no secret that most of them were Deccanis—have now raised another requisition to stop the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament which is conducted by it. The obvious reason is to take revenge on the Gujaratis who formed the overwhelming majority of the anti-Pentangularites. I fail to see the logic of these people. If they really believe that they should not have any sport or amusement in the present situation in the country, why did they vote against the cancellation of the festival?

A wedding took place at St. Anne's Church, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, on Sunday the 5th instant when Miss Violet Vaz was given away in marriage to Mr. Leo D'Souza, who is well-known to music lovers and radio public of Bombay as the tenor of the A.I.R. The above picture taken at the reception hall at the Byculla Institute shows the bride and bridegroom.

HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

After voting for its continuance it does not lie fair in their mouths to say that this Tennis Tournament should also be stopped "on account of the present situation in the country." Or have they been suddenly converted to the views of the oppositionists? Whether there has been such a metamorphosis or not, I fail to understand what good the present move will do to the nation, the sport of the institution. The question of the war in Europe does not seem to weigh with any of these people as with Mahatma Gandhi. Or they would have explicitly stated it in their resolution. So we may brush it aside for the time being.

GANDHIJI'S DICTUM.

Next comes the question of the National Movement. Gandhiji has clearly stated that he does not want any adventitious support from the sporting public in this respect. Of course he does not object to the public feelings being expressed through this channel. It is, therefore, open to individuals and bodies to take their stand as they feel.

Then the point arises about sport itself. What good will it do to the game by stopping this tournament? Absolutely nothing. On the other hand it will harm both. It may be asked, did you not injure cricket and the festival by non-co-operating with the Pentangular. The answer is right in a way. But there is a vast difference between the two.

THE DIFFERENCE.

One is palpably communal and, therefore injurious to the nation. And the other is cosmopolitan and, therefore, helpful to the growth of the nation. The Pentangular Tournament owing to its communal character deserved to be stopped at any moment and any stage, while the Presidency Tennis Championships demand encouragement and support always because of its cosmopolitan nature. The greatest need of the present hour is friendly feeling between all communities and nations. It will be foolish to lose any opportunity for encouraging such a concord. I hope the members of the Hindu Gymkhana act wisely in this matter.

A FEELER

In the latest move I suspect a sting in the tail. It may be a feeler to see if those who voted for the withdrawal of the Hindu team from the last Pentangular are sincerely in favour of its total abolition. All kinds of stories are being spread by interested parties that if the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana does not agree to participate this year, the constitution of the Pentangular will be so changed as to allow any other body to sponser the Hindu team. Evidently they have the Hindu Gymkhanas of the north in mind. I doubt if the Pentangular Committee would be so unwise as to favour this split in the camp of the Hindus. If they do so, they will dig their own grave

AVOIDABLE SITUATION

Immediately the premier Hindu Gymkhana loses its position, the various clubs representing other communities, who are by no means satisfied with the dealings of the other Gymkhanas, will rise up to demand a share in the management of the festival. Chaos is sure to ensue. However I do not wish that such an unpalatable and uncomfortable situation should arise in the future. I am working not only for the complete cleansing of our sporting field but for instilling the spirit of harmony and friendly rivalry in all branches of sport.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT

As I said before, it will not do for the Hindu Gymkhana to sit on its oars and await further developments. By withdrawing from the Pentangular, it has created a new situation. It is fully to the advantage of the nation and the country at large. It must now rush the advantage home. It must see to it that the Pentangular is not revived again this year as it was done in 1934 after its previous suspension. Then the psychology which has been created at present will be lost and the advantage gone. Bombay will again be the laughing stock of the whole country. This city has been responsible for the propagation of Communalism in sport. Therefore it devolves upon her to eradicate the evil. The lead given by Bombay now will be taken up by the rest of the country.

MOVE FOR ZONE QUADRANGULAR

The Hindu Gymkhana will do well to take up the question of the Zone Quadrangular at once. As the Hindus have the largest say in the matter of the Carnival they should give the lead in putting it on a national pedestal. Let it have a national appearance and national outlook. Nobody will be loser by it. Even if any body suffers at the beginning, we should not mind it as the cause is greater than the individual or the community. I hope therefore the Hindus will not go back on their recent resolution and re-instate Communalism. They must strive from now and show to the world before the next season commences that they are firm in their resolve to banish Communalism from their midst.

Quit Order On Pir And Disciples

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 10.

The District Magistrate, Hyderabad, has served notices. under the Bombay District Police Act, on Pir Ghulam Hussain of Luari and 6 of his disciples directing them to remove themselves from the district, for a period of one month till the 2nd February, 1941.

Besides, the Luari fair has been banned. The Government have banned the fair on the representation of a section of Muslims that Pir Ghulam Hussain is holding the fair and 'Haj' annually in competition with the Mecca Haj, which is the only real Haj. —United Press.

New Executive Of Hindu Sabha

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The first meeting of the new Working Committee of the all India Hindu Mahasabha will be held at the Mahasabha Buildings in New Delhi on January 18 and 19. In view of the ill-health of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee, the Working President, will preside over the meeting.—A. P.

BOYHOOD DAYS OF TAGORE

them that the sun is nine crores of miles distant from the earth. From the second part of my "Easy-Reader" I recited a portion of the Ramayana of Valmiki himself, complete with Sanskrit terminations. Mother was no judge of the accuracy of her son's pronunciation, but the range of his learning filled her with awe, and seemed to her much more wonderful than the nine-crore mile journey of light. Who would have thought that any except Naradmuni himself could recite all these 'slokas'?

This inner apartment roof was entirely the women's domain, and had a close connection with the store room. The sun's rays fell full upon it, so it was used for preparing lemons for pickle. The women used to sit there with brass vessels full of 'kalai' pulse, and while their hair was drying they made pulse-balls with their deft, quick fingers. The maid-servants who had washed the soiled linen came here to spread it in the sun, for the 'dhoby' had little work in those days. Green mangoes were cut in slices and dried for 'amsi'. The mango juice gathered and thickened over black stone moulds of all sizes and all patterns. A pickle of young jack-fruit stood there to season in sun-warmed mustard oil. Catechu, scented with the fragrant screw-pine would be prepared with great care.

I had a special reason for remembering this item. When my school-master informed me that he had heard the fame of my family's screwpine catechu, it was not difficult to understand his meaning. What he had heard of, he wished to become acquainted with. So to preserve the good name of my family, I occasionally climbed secretly to the roof containing the screwpine catechu, and—what shall I say? "Appropriated" a little, sounds better than "stole." For even kings and emperors may make "appropriations" when need arises, or indeed even if it does not, but vulgar "stealing" is punished by prison or impaling.

In the pleasant sunlight of the cold weather it was the family tradition for the women to sit on the roof gossiping, driving off crows and passing the time of day. I was the only younger brother-in-law in the house, the guardian of my sister-in-law's "amsatta", and their friend and ally in many other trivial pursuits. I used to read to them from "Bangadhipa Parajaya." (The defeat of the King of Bengal. From time to time the duty of cutting up betel-nut would devolve on me. I could cut betel very finely. My sister-in-law would never admit that I had any other good quality, so much so that she even made me angry with God for giving me such a faulty appearance. But she found no difficulty in speaking in exaggerated fashion of my skill in cutting betel. Therefore the work of betel-cutting used to go on at a fine pace. But for a long time now, for want of anyone to encourage me, the hand that was so skilled in fine betel-cutting has perforce busied itself in other fine work.

Bygone Village Life

Amid all this women's work that went on on the roof there lingered the aroma of village life. These occupations belonged to the days when there was a pounding room in the house, when confectionery balls were made, when the maid servants sat in the evening rolling on their thighs the cotton wicks for the oil lamps, when invitations came from neighbours' houses to the ceremonies of the eighth day after birth. Modern children do not hear fairy stories from their mothers' lips, they read them for themselves in print-

(Continued from Page 3)

ed books. Pickles and chutney are bought from the Newmarket by the bottleful, each bottle corked and sealed with wax.

The stamp of a bygone village life was impressed likewise on the outer verandah ("chandimandap") where the school was held. Not only the boys of the house, but those of the neighbourhood also, made there their first attempt to scratch letters on palm-leaves. It is certain that I too traced out my first laborious letters on that verandah, but though I have tried every device to recall to memory the child I then was, he still eludes me, as the remotest planet of the solar system may elude the telescope of the frustrated star-gazer.

The first thing I remember about reading after this is the terrible story of Shandamark Muni's school, and of the 'avatar' Narasimha tearing the bowels of Hiranyakashipu; I think also that there was a lead-plate engraving of it in the same book—and I remember a few 'slokas' of Chanakya dating from that time too.

Gradually the holiday drew towards its close, and four struck on the gateway clock. The face of the sky on Sunday evening was always very ill-favoured. There fell across it already the shadow of the coming Monday's gaping jaws, open wide to swallow it in dark eclipse. Below at last a search had been instituted for the boy who had given his guards the slip, for now it was tiffin time. This part of the day was a red-letter time for Brajeswar. He was in charge of buying the tiffin. In those days the shop-keepers did not make thirty or forty percent profit on the price of 'ghee', and in odour and flavour the tiffin was still unpoisoned. When we got them, we lost no time eating up our 'kochuri, singara,' or even 'alu dom.' But such treats were rare. When the time came round and Brajeswar, with his crooked neck still further twisted, called to us, "Look babu, what I have brought you to-day" what was usually to be found in his cone of paper was merely a handful of fried groundnuts. It was not that I did not like this, but its attractiveness lay in its price. I never made the least objection, not even on the days when only sesamum 'goja' came out of the palm-leaf wrapper.

The light of day begins to grow murky. Once more, with a gloomy spirit, I make the round of the roof. I gaze down at the scene below, where a procession of geese has climbed out of the tank. People have begun to come and go again on the steps of the ghat the shadow of the banyan tree lengthens across half the tank, the driver of a carriage and pair is yelling at the pedestrians in the street.

In this way the days passed monotonously on. School claimed all the middle part of the day, and only fragments of time in the morning and evening slipped through its clutching fingers. As soon as I entered the class-room, the benches and tables forced themselves rudely on my attention, elbowing and jostling their way into my mind. They were always the same—stiff, cramping, and dead. In the evening I went home, and the oil lamp in our study-room, like a stern signal, summoned me to the preparation of the next day's lessons.

There is a kind of locust which takes the colour of the withered leaves among which it lurks unobserved. In like manner my spirit also shrank and faded among those faded, drab-coloured days.

Now and again there came to our courtyard a man with a dancing bear, or a snake-charmer playing with his snakes. Now and again the visit of a jaggler provided some little novelty. (Today the drums of the jaggler and snake-charmer no longer beat in our Chitpore Road. From afar they have done obeisance to the cinema, and fled before it from the city.)

Games were few and of very ordinary kinds. We had marbles, we had what is called "bat-ball," a very poor distant relation of cricket, and there was also top spinning and kite-flying. All the games of the city children were of this same lazy kind. Football, with all its running and jumping about on a big field, was still in its overseas home. And so I was fenced in by the deadly sameness of the days, as though by an imprisoning hedge of lifeless, withered twigs.

A New Bride Comes

In he midst of this monotony there played one day the flutes of festivity. A new bride came to the house, slender gold bracelets on her delicate brown hands. In the twinkling of an eye the cramping fence was broken, and a new person came into view from the magic land beyond the bounds of the familiar. I circled around her at a safe distance, but I did not dare to go near. She was enthroned in the place of honour, and I was only a neglected, insignificant child.

The house was then divided into two suites of rooms. The men lived in the outer, and the women in the inner apartments. The ways of the nabobs obtained there still. I remember how my elder sister was walking on the roof with the new bride at her side, and they were exchanging intimacies freely. As soon as I tried to go near, however, I brought reprimand on my head, for these quarters were outside the boundaries laid down for boys. I saw myself obliged to go back crest-fallen to my shabby retreat of former days. But the monsoon rain, rushing down suddenly from the distant hills, undermines the ancient banks in a moment, and that is what happened now. The new mistress brought a new regime into the house. The quarters of the bride were in the room adjoining the roof of the inner suite. That roof was under her complete control. It was there that the leaf plates were spread for the dolls' weddings. On such feast days, boy as I was, I became the guest of honour. My new sister-in-law could cook well, and enjoyed feeding people, and she welcomed my presence to satisfy this craving for playing the hostess. As soon as I returned from school some delicacy made with her own hands stood ready for me. One day she gave me shrimp curry with yesterday's soaked rice, and a dash of chillies for flavouring, and I felt that I had nothing left to wish for. Sometimes when she went to stay with relatives and I did not see her slippers outside the door of her room, I would go in a temper and steel some valuable object from her room, and lay the foundation of a quarrel. When she returned and missed it, I had only to make such a remark as "Do you expect me to keep an eye on your room when you go away? Am I a watchman"? She would pretend to be angry and stay, "You have no need to keep an eye on the room. Watch your own hands." Modern women will smile at the naivete of their predecessors who knew how to entertain only their own brothers-in-law, and I daresay they are right. People to-day are much more grown up in every way than they were then. Then we were all children alike, both young and old.

And so began a new chapter of my lonely Bedouin life on the roof, and human company and friendship entered it. Across the roof kingdom a new wind blew, and a new season began there. My brother Jyotidada played a large part in this change. At that time my father finally left our

(Continued on next Page)

"I was afraid my husband's cold would keep him in bed for days!"

MY HUSBAND COULD HARDLY BREATHE BECAUSE OF THE CONGESTION IN HIS HEAD. SO I ASKED MY CHEMIST WHAT WAS GOOD TO STOP A COLD
"I ALWAYS RECOMMEND MISTOL," HE SAID, "BECAUSE ITS SOOTHING MEDICATION NEVER FAILS TO HEAL THE IRRITATED MEMBRANES AND OPEN CLOGGED NASAL PASSAGES"
I BROUGHT HOME A BOTTLE AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER MY HUSBAND PUT A FEW DROPS IN HIS NOSE, HE COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN!
AND JUST TO BE SURE I WOULDN'T CATCH MY HUSBAND'S COLD, I TOOK MISTOL, TOO.
NOW, WITH THE HELP OF MISTOL, WE NEVER CATCH COLD!
Mistol

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.

Mistol

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

BOYHOOD DAYS OF TAGORE

(Cont. from previous Page)

home at Jorasanko. Jyotidada settled himself into that outside third-floor room, and I claimed a little corner of it for my own.

No Purdah Observed

No purdah was observed in my sister-in-law's apartments. That will strike no one as strange today, but it then sounded an unimaginable depth of novelty. A long time before that, when I was a baby, my second brother had returned from England to enter the Civil Service. When he went to Bombay to take up his first post he astonished the passers-by by taking off his wife with him before their very eyes. And as if it was not enough to take her away to a distant province, instead of leaving her in the family home, he made no provision for proper privacy on the journey. That was a terrible breach of propriety. Even the relatives felt as if the sky had fallen on their heads.

A style of dress suitable for going out was still not in vogue among women. It was this sister-in-law who first introduced the manner of wearing the sari which is now customary. Little girls had not then begun to wear frocks or let their hair hang in plaits. In our family the little ones used to wear the tight Rajput pyjamas instead of the traditional sari. When the Bethune School was first opened my eldest sister was quite young. She was one of the pioneers who made the road to education easy for girls. She was very fair, uniquely so for this country. I have heard that once when she was going to school the police detained her, thinking her in her Rajput dress to be an English girl who had been kidnapped.

I said before that in those days there was little familiarity or intimacy between adults and children. But Jyotidada's fresh new ideas cut right across all these old customs. I was twelve years younger than he, and that I should come to his notice in spite of such a difference in age is in itself surprising. What was more surprising is that in my talks with him he never called me impudent or snubbed me. Thanks to this, I never lacked courage to hold and express my opinions. To-day I live with children. I try all kinds of subjects of conversation, but I find them dumb. They are afraid to ask questions. They seem to me to belong to those old times when the grown-ups talked and the children remained silent. The self-confidence that doubts and questions is the mark of the children of the new age; those of the former age are known by a meek and docile acceptance of what they are told.

A piano appeared in the terrace room. There came also modern varnished furniture from Bowbazar. My breast swelled with pride, as the cheap grandeur of the present day was displayed before eyes inured to poverty. At this time the fountain of my song was unloosed. Jyotidada's hands would stray about the piano as he composed and tried out tunes in various new styles, all very rapidly and he would keep me by his side as he did so. Sometimes it was my work to set words to the tunes which he composed so plentifully.

At the end of the day a mat and pillow were spread on the terrace. Nearby was a thick garland of 'bel' flowers on a silver plate in a wet handkerchief, a glass of iced water on a saucer, and some chhanchhi pan in a bowl. My sister-in-law would bathe, dress her hair and come and sit with us. Jyotidada would come out with a silk chaddar thrown over his shoulders, and draw the bow across his violin, and I would sing in my clear treble voice. For God had not yet taken away the little voice that He had given me, and under the sunset sky my song rang out across the house-tops. The south wind came caressingly from the distant sea, the sky filled with stars.

My sister-in-law turned the whole roof into a garden. She arranged rows of tall palms on stands, and besides and around them jasmine, gandharaj, tuberoses, oleander and champak. She considered not at all the possible damage to the roof—all three of us had the minds of visionaries, above such sordid matters.

Akshay Chaudhuri used to come almost every day. He himself knew that he had no voice, other people knew it even better. In spite of that the flow of his song stopped for nothing. His special favourite was the 'Behag' mode. He sang with his eyes shut, so he did not see the expression on the faces of his hearers. As soon as anything capable of making a noise came to hand, he took it and turned it into a drum, beating it in happy absorption, biting his lips with his teeth in his earnestness. Even a book with a stiff binding would do very well. He was by nature a dreamy kind of man, one could see no difference between his working days and his holidays.

Like A Restless Ghost

The evening party broke up, but I was always a boy who retired late. All went to lie down, I alone would wander about like a restless ghost. The whole district was steeped in silence. On moonlight nights the shadows of the lines of palm-trees on the terrace lay in dream-patterns on the floor. Beyond the terrace the top of the Sishu tree swayed and tossed in the breeze, and its leaves gleamed as they caught the light. But for some reason, what caught my eye more than anything was a squat room with a sloping roof, over the staircase of the sleeping house on the opposite side of the lane. It stood like a finger pointing for ever towards I knew not what.

It may have been one or two in the morning, when in the main street in front a wailing chant arose—'Bolo-Hari Hari-bol.'

GET 'THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING'

says Father Kruschen. **Life is what your stomach makes it! How can you expect to keep smiling, to look or feel your best, when constipation is spreading poisons through your system? When your kidneys are slowed up in passing poisons out of your body? Take a look at Father Kruschen. Always full of life. Always sees the bright side of things. A young man still, in spite of his years. And why? Because he takes Kruschen Salts. Kruschen Salts keep his stomach acting regularly, his liver and kidneys working properly. It's so easy. Take 'the little daily dose' in your early morning cup of tea. Goodbye to lie-abed feelings, bad temper, early evening lassitude! You'll have "that Kruschen feeling" instead. Kruschen Salts is taken by millions of people throughout the world. Why shouldn't you join that happy band? Get a bottle of Kruschen to-day, and start to-morrow morning.**

READ HOW THIS BOMBAY MAN KNOCKED TEN YEARS OFF HIS AGE:—

Constipation Ended, Rheumatism Gone —He feels 20 Years Younger. *"Having taken Kruschen Salts regularly for six months, I should like to be able to proclaim its excellence and beneficial results from the housetops. Although for seven years I suffered continually from constipation, dizziness, rheumatism and backache, I am now as fit as I was 20 years ago. I am 65, and have never felt so well."* A. P., Matunga, Bombay.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT *Kruschen* FEELING

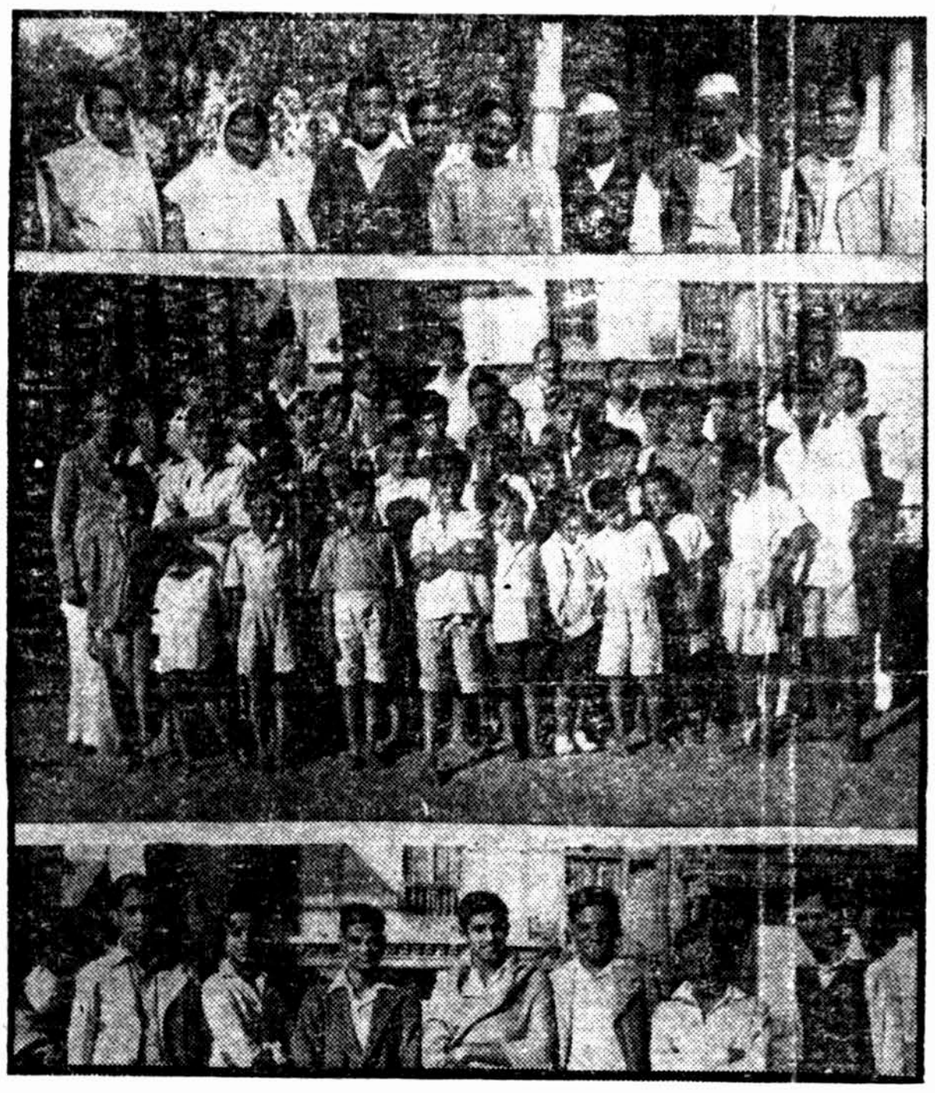
"No Aunt. We don't have any collisions up above, but the other day, going through the Milky Way the propellors did get clogged up with butter!"

"GOOD MORNING"
(Photo by Vasant Phatak)

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION



Baroda Branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari (Centre) with the Bombay guests (top) and the Executive Committee (bottom) of the Branch.

"JUNGLE FLOWER"
(Photo by Addi K. Sett)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

You are familiar with the name "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", and have read notices about it a number of times in these columns. The paper is entering its sixth year this month, so on its birthday we may say a few words.

"Children's Own Corner" in this paper was started by the Balkan-ji-Bari in the year 1935. Boys and girls began to come in touch with us, and they showed a desire of having their own paper. That is why and how the paper was started in 1936, with Shrimati Hansa Mehta as its Editor. In 1937 Mrs. M. R. Masani was its Editor, and in 1938 the editorial charge was taken by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi. Again in 1939, Mrs. Hansa Mehta resumed her charge as its Editor, which she has continued to hold upto now. As, however, she is in jail at present, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing has agreed to edit the journal. "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" has high hopes in her, and I am glad to tell you that already she has fulfilled some of them.

Since last five years, the paper has been serving the cause of the child and it has spared no pains in advocating the cause with an unflinching devotion. No doubt, it has passed through perhaps the greatest crisis in its life. But howsoever severe the tempests have been, through the kind support of its readers, among whom may be mentioned a galaxy of public men and writers, it has survived the severest ordeal only to emerge brilliantly, fully convinced in the efficacy of its ideals and the nobility of its cause.

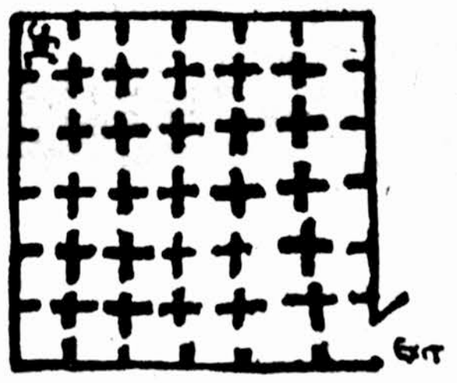
People of the West have world-wide organisations and support everything bettering the lot of children, but unfortunately in our country, the movement is still in its infant stage. The problem of the child, as a matter of fact, is one of the most important factors in the modern life of any country and deserves attention of every one. And "Pushpa" has been trying its bit best to do a service in this direction.

The New Year Number of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" is full of beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter. Amongst the writers are Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing, Madame Sophia Wadia, Miss Mrinalini Swaminathan, Sjt. K. G. Mashruwalla, Swami Ramdas, Shri Gurdial Mallik, Shri Satish P. Desai, Professor L. H. Ajivani, D. B. Krishnalal M. Jhavery and many others. It is nicely got up and neatly printed.

I would strongly recommend you not only to enlist yourselves but also induce others to be its subscribers. Its annual subscription is Rupees Two only. The special New Year Number may be had by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper," 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

Shrimati Krishna Hutheesing, new Editor of "Pushpa—The Children's own Paper."

PRIZE COMPETITION



Draw a square, and divide it into 36 smaller squares, like a draught-board. This design represents a prison of 36 cells (drawn above).

Ishmael is in the cell at the top left corner, and he will be set free if he reaches the cell at the opposite corner if he enters every cell once, but once only, on the way. Draw a line in ink marking his passage.

This is very easy, I assume. Of-course, I may warn you that tunnelling is not allowed.

After you have completed it, attach to it a slip containing your full name and home address, age, class and school or college, whether boy or girl, and post it to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from to-day.

Any boys and girls upto 16 years' age can take part in this competition. There are no entry fees. Only those who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association may mention also their Certificate Number. Several prizes will be awarded.

Messrs. Indra Vasavada, Satish Desai and V. G. Wandrekar who visited Baroda recently.

Trip To Baroda

OUR party of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari left this place on the night of Monday, December 23, and arrived at Baroda on the early morning of Tuesday, December 24. Our Baroda friends had kindly come at the station to receive us. After we had refreshed ourselves, a workers' meeting was held, and we discussed the possibilities of amalgamating the various children's centres working in different 'Poles' and establishing a Baroda central Balkan-ji-Bari to co-ordinate the work and run the organisation. After a short discussion the meeting was adjourned to night.

Then came children to have talks with us. We had a very interesting time with them. After that we took our lunch and then went round to see the local Bal Mandirs. It was a pleasure to meet little children, especially the children of Bhartiya Bal Mandir, which is run by Sjt. Kamala Shankar Pandit.

In the evening a children's programme was arranged and the public was invited at the function, which was presided over by Shrimati Ganguben Patwardhan. Little children excelled their bigger brethren in the items of songs, dances, etc. Sjt. Satish Desai, Sjt. Indra Vasavada, Sjt. Vasant Wandrekar and Sjt. Shewak Bhojraj spoke, explaining the purpose and necessity of an organisation like the Balkan-ji-Bari. Sjt. Krishnalal Jhaveri introduced us to the audience and Sjt. Balubhai Jinwalla read out the report of the local centre. Then Shrimati Gangubai Patwardhan gave her presidential remarks, after which the meeting terminated with the singing of "Vande Mataram."

In the night again the workers' meeting was resumed. It was agreed to start the Baroda Central Balkan-ji-Bari which would co-ordinate the work of all 'Poles'. This Central Association would be affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

On the next day, i.e., Wednesday, December 25, we went about sight-seeing, and visited the State-Library, Jawahar Khana, Museum, etc., etc. In the evening a programme of sports was arranged. The girls and boys played excellently and it was a joy to

(Continued on Page 39)

A Page For Women

WOMEN OF THE WORLD

What Men Consider Glamorous In Them

By R. K.

It is hard to write about Romance and Glamour
And love and life and pursuits of happiness,
In the midst of all the tumult and the fears
And a world that is crashing about our ears.
But here I am reminded of the famous Dark Day.
When during a meeting of the New England State Legislature
The skies blackened at 10-00 a.m,
And premature night settled like a vulture upon the populace.
The chickens went home to roost
The birds fluttered blindly to their nests,
And sheep lowed in the meadows,
While in every eye terror stood like an unwelcome guest.
One man in the conclave sprang to his feet, saying,
"Gentlemen I think, it is the end of the world. Let us adjourn".
Whereupon another rose quietly and said,
"Gentlemen, if it is the end of the world
What better way to spend it than to go about our business?
And if it is not the end of the world, there is no need
For dropping our daily work."

In U. S. A.

Which brings me to the fact that
I was dining in the Hawaiian Room of a New York hotel
And watching a smooth satin skinned, sloe-eyes Hawaiin girl
Wreathe through her grass skirt in voluptuous undulations.
When I heard a man at the table behind me say to his companion,
"Now that's what I call a glamorous woman."
So I turned around and saw his face which was bronzed
And his eyes in which was the seasoned glance
Of one who has travelled in far places.
Whereupon it occurred to me,
You might be interested in a few notes
On what men consider glamorous in other lands,
For observation, consideration, even if not for imitation.

In France

In France, women cultivate what is known as the "Beauty Air,"
That quality of complete confidence in one's own charm,
But savouring in no way of conceit.
The French call "autorite."
It enchants their men.
In Arabia, girls are chosen by the lords of the harem
For beauty of limb and carriage.....and softness of voice,
But unless they enjoy bearing the marks of lashes on their backs
And cords and chains about their wrists,
They are not beloved by their masters.
In Russia, I understand it is quite the thing,
For a couple, madly in love.....to forego loving,
Preferring to discuss the future of the Soviet (believe it or not.)
For a Russian woman without an overwhelming passion for Communism
Has no lure for a comrade.

And Turkey

In Turkey where the women are becoming enlightened,
The really glamorous ones yearn again for the security and adventure
Of the yashmak and the harem
Holding that within those cloistered walls
Each woman thought and developed her own philosophy of life
Which made her more desirable to men
Than thinking according to a pattern,
As women whose education has been formal....are inclined.

In Central America

In Central America, there is a secret society which believes
Every beautiful woman can change herself into a fox
When the moon is at its height.....
To this you can furnish your own music.
In Holland the charming, vivacious women of Amsterdam
With French Huguenot blood in their veins,
Are preferred to the stolid, dumpy, flaxed haired Hollanders.
The Tibetan women, made famous by Lost Horizons,
Not only adorn themselves with expensive jewels and finery.
But far from worrying how to be glamorous, practice polyandry,
Having as many husbands as engage their fancy,
Frequently marrying the complete masculine output of one mother
Thus saving the wear and tear of assorted mothers-in-law.

In Japan

The Japanese woman has no illusions about independence,
But is taught from earliest childhood
She is destined to be ruled by some member of the opposite sex,
And feeling she may as well make the most of that fact
Is trained to please masculine appetites....in all ways
But the Japanese glamour gal is no piker
For very often she will pay fifty pounds for an obi
To tie around her slim little waist.....
And she expects at least sixty presents from her bridegroom,
Including the white silk for her wedding gown
And a length of gold embroidery for the wedding girdle.
The professional glamour femme in Nippon
Is, as you know, the Geisha....
But far from attaining her inspiration out of columns and magazines.....
She spends long years in learning how to sway her body....
In dances which are entrancing in their perfection
And the fact that they depict stories and legends
Which are wholly delicate and without suggestiveness.....
The Japanese are very subtle people....except in their conduct with China.....
But we don't go into that.....

Slavish Girls

There are, apparently, few Slavish glamour girls.....
The fate of the Slavish woman being to work and obey and suffer.....
Because the Slavs have a quaint proverb.....
"The household is threatened with ruin in which the distaff rules
And the sword obeys....."
The Slavish women, I hear....are planning to change all that....
The Eskimo Oomph damsel....
Is always tatooed....And the more glamorous
The more elaborate the patterns.....
Most of the men are content with one wife
Which is just as well.....
Although there are very few Eskimo old ladies
Due to the climate and the strenuous business of living in a hut.....
The Eskimo has a naive way of dispensing with old folks....
By letting them starve to death.

In Hungary

The Hungarian woman of glamour is neither the servant nor the slave of her husband
But is famous for her gayety.....
While the gypsy women carry their gayety to the point of waywardness,
Bragging about their "splendid vices."
The African glamour gal goes in for cicatrisation, or cuts in the skin,
And the more scars, the more glamorous.
Nevertheless, the woman who, is most glamorous to men
Will always be as the Scotswoman of whom some one asked:
"Does the Scotswoman lag farther behind her husband that the Englishwoman?"
To which a distinguished Scotsman replied:
"No, she sits at his feet."

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE TABLE-CLOTH

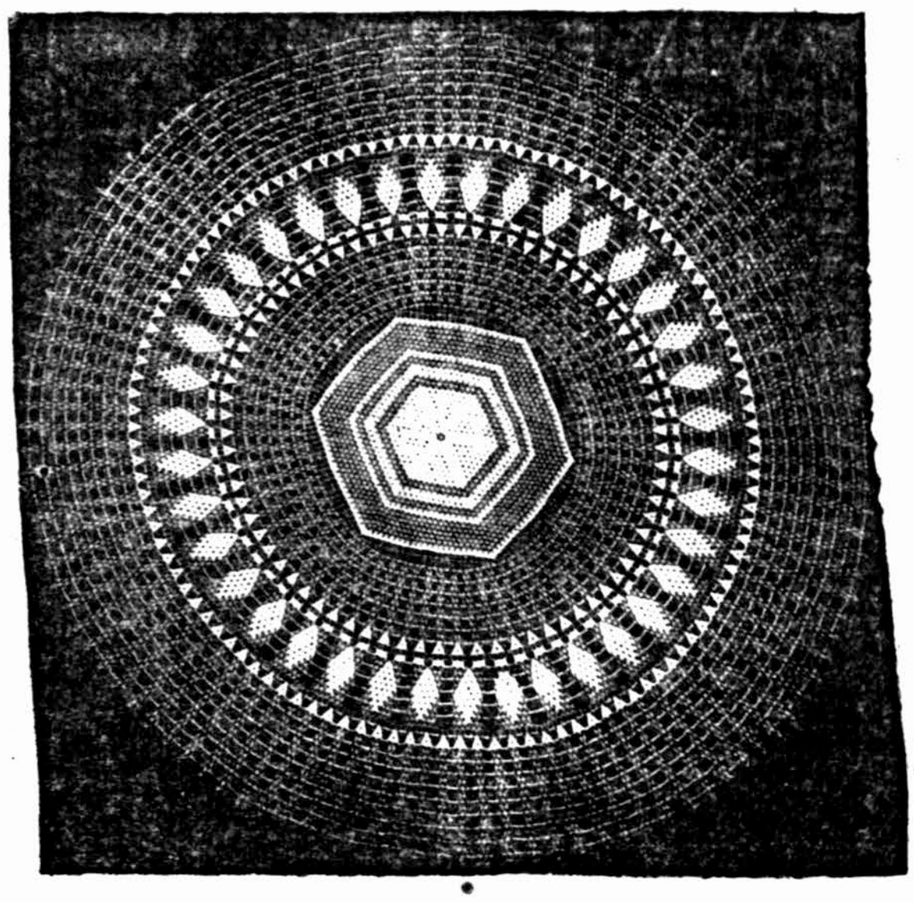


TABLE-CLOTHS may come and table-cloths may go but you will be quite surprised at seeing this one. It is a perfectly simple one to crochet, but when completed you will have a treasure. This cloth measures about 52 inches in diameter with size 30 cotton. You probably know that by using heavier cotton, you get a larger cloth.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Defence Set Announcement

(BY MURIEL NISSEN)

The first official announcement to emanate from the U.S. post-office department under the New Postmaster-General, Frank, C. Walker, concerns the National Defence set. The new stamps were issued on October 12th following remarkably swift action in planning and preparation. There are to be one—, two—, and three-cent denominations in the set to be placed on first day sale at Washington, D. C. on Columbus Day, appropriately calling attention both to the discovery of America and the necessity for preparing to defend it.

The one-cent green stamp will specially honour industry and agriculture. The Statue of Liberty will be the central design with the inscription "United States of America" across the top, and the designation "Industry-Agriculture" immediately below. Across the bottom of the stamp will be the denomination designation with the figure "1" separating the words "Postage" and "Cent."

The inscription: "For Defence" will appear in large lettering directly below the central design on each of the new stamps.

The two-cent red, inscribed "Army and Navy" will picture one of the new 90-millimeter anti-aircraft guns

The motif for the three-cent purple will be "Security, Education, Conservation and Health," with the torch of enlightenment as the central design, and the general arrangement of inscriptions following that of the one-cent value.

Inventors Honored

The seventh and last group of the "Famous Americans" series were the five stamps paying tribute to famous American inventors, all of which were released in October.

1941 Standard Catalogue Out

Postage Stamp Catalogue was published on September 16th. This volume, a "must" item for the collector's library, shows many price changes, about 300 of which are in the United States section.

Another Columbus Day Item

The republic of Honduras is also planning a first day sale on Columbus Day, the item to be so issued being a commemorative set dedicated to the projected Columbus memorial lighthouse being erected in the Dominican Republic. The beacon is being built through funds pledged by the twenty-one Pan-American republics. When completed, it will contain a library, museum and the remains of Columbus. The ground surrounding it will be made into a public park, and an airfield will adjoin the lighthouse.

Sometime ago the Pan-American Union suggested that the twenty-one republics issue special postage in conjunction with the building of the lighthouse. Honduras is the first country to announce the release of such an issue. In order to have the stamps appear on Columbus Day, time did not permit the printing of special postage paper, so the republic will have recourse to overprinted stamps to meet the situation.

The overprint will consist of the inscription "Habilitado para Servicio Publico. Pro Faro Colon, 1940" (Authorized for public service. For Columbus Light, 1940). The basic stamps are the current series of official air-mails, as follows: 2 centavos deep blue and green, 5c deep blue and orange, 8c deep blue and brown, 15c deep blue and carmine, 46c deep blue and olive green, 50c deep blue and violet, 1 lempira, deep blue and red-brown, and 2L deep blue and red-orange. The surcharge in all cases is in red. The design on the basic stamps consists of the flag and seal of Honduras. Total face value of the stamps in United States currency will be about dol. 2.00.

Japan's Park Series

The most recent addition to Japan's proposed series of nine sets to publicize her National Parks, is a 4 value set devoted to honouring Mount Kirishima National Park in Kyushu, second largest island in the empire.

The 2 sen brown pictures the crates of Sinmoedake and Mt. Kankoku, the 4s green presents Mount Takachiho, the 10s red shows the gateway to Kirishima Shrine, and the 20s blue illustrates a view of Lake Rokko-Kannon.

Scenic From Bohemia-Moravia

The protectorate state of Bohemia and Moravia has released another value in the series of pictorial stamps currently being issued. The new value is 80 haleru in light blue and pictures Pernstein Castle.

Russian Sport

The Soviet Union has apparently declared a lull in its programme of philatelic tribute to the arts and sciences, and has released a four value set devoted to the interests of the sporting world. The stamps are especially intended to call attention to the Soviet Youth Organization. Values, colours and designs are: 15 kopecs rose-red—track runner, with crowded stadium as background; 30k olive-brown—parade of feminine athletes, uniformly attired; 50k blue-gray—boy and girl athletes; 60k deep blue—man on skis; 1 ruble—hammer-thrower, also pictured with a crowded stadium as background.

Stamp Teasers

1. Wideawake Beach is pictured on what stamp?
2. Where is the Lion of Belfort, and what stamp pictures it?
3. What stamp is dedicated to the apple industry?
4. On what stamp can you see three types of steam locomotive?
5. A Masonic Temple is shown on what adhesive?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. An attractive portrait of a girl gathering cotton is shown on an Egyptian stamp of 1938.
2. A 1939 stamp of Jugoslavia shows two children at play in their crib.
3. "Yerba Mate" is a plant from which a tea is made, and it is pictured on Paraguayan stamps of 1931.
4. Clement Ader, pioneer in aeronautics, is portrayed on a French stamp of 1938.
5. The British colony of Montserrat issued a stamp, in 1938, picturing a botanic station.

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"I Laugh At The Dictators!"

(Continued from Page 7)

"The Great Dictator"—three words and all free.'"

The titles rolled up on the screen—three, five, seven times, as takes were made. "One lucky thing," said Chaplin. "I made those titles as simple as possible—and just in time. I'd planned to have them imprinted on the screen by rolling tanks. Frightful idea, wasn't it? Garish. I have many garish ideas and am very enthusiastic about them. I spring them on the people here and there" (he looked down his nose and pulled a long mouth to indicate the sullen dissatisfaction with which the staff receives such suggestions) "and I'm hurt and angry when they disapprove—and stubborn. But always before the picture is released, something saves me. I return to simplicity just in time."

I Think In Terms Of Action

Of work, Chaplin said: "I jump at it. When I have an idea I keep the life in it by putting it all down just as it comes fast, fast. Revisions can be taken care of later. You always can improve detail and develop it if it needs development. But the life is there only once, and if it is lost by your being stolid about it, or slow, then you can't recapture it by hard work or long work. Create in a moment, fill in for a year.

When I am writing a picture I find some person who is sympathetic and then I take that person away where we won't be disturbed and I bounce by ideas against him. I think in terms of action, pantomime, and as I dictate I act. I construct every part in terms of pantomime and go through each part, building it, extracting all the value that is in it. For this picture I needed dialogue—not too much, because it is essentially a picture of action, as all my pictures are but some. And what I have used is, I think, effective, because it is sparing—and in character. The person with me takes down what I have said and done.

"My way of cutting is a trick that writers use. The film ran to 500,000 feet because I make all kinds of takes; I don't let my camera miss anything. But each day I see the rushes of the previous day; sometimes they go on for half an hour, sometimes as much as two hours. I okay the ones I like on first impression. Then, here's the trick. After a week or ten days I again see the rushes. I have forgotten by that time which ones I okayed before and I again give okays for those I like. A record has been kept of the earlier okays and with the double okay we know that the thing is right.... Yes, I nearly always okay the same scenes. The first impression must almost inevitably be correct. If the life is there, the stuff I want, when I first see it, then it is there when I see it again. And if it isn't there for the first impression, it simply isn't there. But seeing it the second time is necessary too. There is always the tendency—in every art—to leave too much in.

"I doubt that at any picture of mine people have"—he pulled out a handkerchief, folded it, bowed his head and wiped his eyes—said: "This is it. This is the great moment.' Because I don't spill over. It is better to suggest, to reach almost the great moment, the final pathos, and then go on. I hate spilling over, and fear it.

"And then, too, I am protected by being a charlatan. I don't think in terms of common sense and, to be honest, I don't search for truth. I search for effectiveness. Do you know why most writers fail in the theatre? Because they try to write what is worth while rather than what is effective.

The call "Five minutes" sounded and the members of the orchestra left their places. Chaplin waved and smiled to various musicians as they filed past. Then he returned to his subject, remembering happily as a truly theatrical triumph the occasion when he was told that twenty minutes must be filled in to kill time while an audience was waiting to see his "A Woman of Paris", the only picture he made in which he did not appear.

"I hired twenty actors, I sketched a scene. A window here, here a door, and lights here, and here and here," his swift hands hovered above a narrow table-top, as he placed the imaginary lights. "And I hired some one who could play the violin. I wanted the La Boheme effect, you see, the slightly very slightly, bohemian.

"When the curtain rose, the actors were coming onto the stage. It was all entrances, people coming to a party. They sat here and there, many with their backs to the audience, and said, 'Thank you' and 'No, I won't have any more.' They listened to the violin, chatted to one another, whispered, nodded to people across the room, crossed the room to speak to friends, to be introduced. And then the party was over, and they went out saying the polite things that people say when they are leaving parties. The one idea I was planting was that we'd have a little party, and now it was over.

"Talking of it, it seems impossible that any audience would

(Continued On Page 39)

Magic—

WITH A TYPEWRITER

A pastime of interest for anyone in the family with a bent for the artistic

YOU may not be an artist at all, yet you can, nevertheless, make clever "drawings" without using pen, pencil or brush. All you need is access to a typewriter and some imagination. With a little practice you can become expert enough to produce unusual examples of machine-made art.

For a starter, suppose you practice making an army on paper by filling the ranks with typewritten soldiers. The accompanying diagram, which was made on an ordinary office typewriter by an ingenious-minded stenographer when the boss wasn't looking, shows just what characters to use in creating the soldiers.

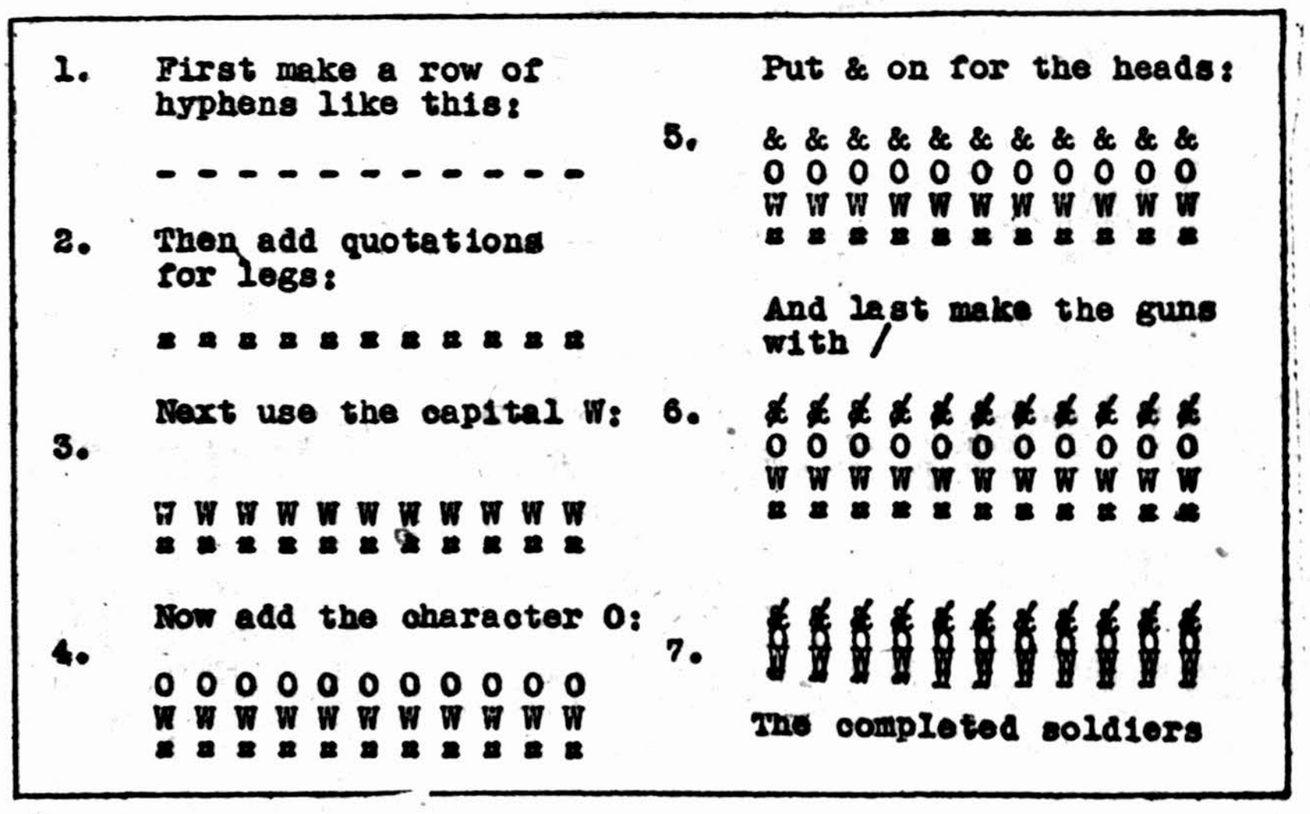
With a little experimentation you'll discover the best letters and figures for detail and shading, and as you become expert you'll be able to work out all kinds of designs.

Pictures of persons clipped from the newspaper, particularly large closeups of faces, are good models, for a half-tone engraving is simply an arrangement of dots. Recently a New York stenographer worked out an excellent caricature of the President, employing only the X, O and period keys on her typewriter. Another typist did the portrait, upper right, using only the capital letter X.

A large number of students now do all their school papers on typewriters, and some of them decorate and illustrate their compositions or essays with typewritten drawings. Instructors report discovering some surprisingly good examples of these in papers handed in by students.

Advanced practitioners of the typewriter art will discover that the force with which they press down the keys makes a considerable difference in the appearance of their designs. Some details need to be inserted with a light touch, some with heavy fingering.

After a design has been completed, it is usually found that it can be improved by doing it over again, and eliminating non-essential details. Judicious use of white space, that is, untyped areas, provides contrast and gives more depth. This is particularly true of portraits. The typist should work like a caricaturist, working in as few "lines" as possible, and emphasizing only the most marked characteristics of the subject.


1. First make a row of hyphens like this:
- - - - - - - - - - - -
2. Then add quotations for legs:
x x x x x x x x x x x x
3. Next use the capital W:
W W W W W W W W W W W W
x x x x x x x x x x x x
4. Now add the character 0:
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W W W W W W W W W W W W
x x x x x x x x x x x x
5. Put & on for the heads:
& & & & & & & & & & & &
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W W W W W W W W W W W W
x x x x x x x x x x x x
And last make the guns with /
6.
7.
The completed soldiers

DIAMOND MOUNTAINS

KOREA'S ANCIENT BUDDHIST SANCTUARY

Seoul, Korea—A curious combination of Java and Switzerland—that is the only adequate way to describe the Diamond Mountains of Korea, "the land of 12,000 peaks" and an area often neglected by the visitor to the Far East, writes Mr. Andrew Hamilton in "The New York Times" in a despatch from Heoul, Kirea.

The lower hills and valleys are reminiscent of Java with their jadegreen rice paddies, straw-thatched huts, bronzed men at work in the fields and women carrying loads on their heads. The uplands are almost pure Switzerland with towering peaks, vardant forests, tumbling streams, tiny farms and electric railways.

To those who know them, the Diamond Mountains offer one of the world's finest playground for the vacationer, the hiker, the fisherman, the mountain climber and the skier. In early Spring the trails are abloom with myriads of flowers; in Summer fish leap hungrily in the streams, Autumn sees the hills afire with red and gold foliage, while in Winter the peaks and trees stand silent under their white blanket of snow.

AN EASTERN CHARM

The Diamond Mountains are considered to be the most beautiful in the Far East. The Andes of South America may be loftier, the Alps of Switzerland may offer more breath-taking vistas, and the High Sierra of California may cover a wider area, but the Diamond Mountains of Korea possess a strange and special Oriental charm that is hard to describe.

Their beauty lies in delicate and fancifully formed granite peaks, lush green forests, enchanting little snug valleys, shimmering pools, tumbling falls, ancient Buddhist monasteries tucked away in the hills. This fairyland, so unexpected in the Orient, lies in the east central part of Korea and occupies an area of about fifty square miles.

From ancient times the Diamond Mountains have been an important sanctuary of Buddhism. When this religion was at its height in Korea in the eighth century, there were 108 monasteries scattered throughout the hills and valleys. So closely associated with Buddhism are these mountains that the peaks, waterfalls, pools and other scenic landmarks possess names derived from Buddhism. The Korean name of the Diamond Mountains, "Kongosan," is derived from the Buddhist classic, the Kongo Kyo.

Following the decline of Buddhism, many of the monasteries were abandoned and fell into ruins or were destroyed by fire. To-day, however, thirty-four still exist. Buddhist architecture has been faithfully preserved, and some of the temples contain valuable works of Buddhist art. The four largest Buddhist monasteries which remain are Yutenzi, Tyoanzi, Hyokunzi and Sinkeizi. These four are the exclusive abodes of the monks; the nuns live in the thirty smaller places.

Numbering more than 250, these monks and nuns remain in their retreats throughout the year, devoting themselves to prayer and religious activities. Income from the ownership of lands in the valleys below allow them to live in Kongosan without material worries.

It is the wish of every Korean to make a pilgrimage to Kongosan, believing that if he does so his spirit will not go to hell when he dies. A wealth of interesting stories and legends, told about the Diamond Mountains, are of Buddhistic origin. The beautiful scenery, the Buddhistic inscriptions on the rocks and the mysterious monasteries give it the atmosphere of a holy land.

FLOWERS AND PEAKS

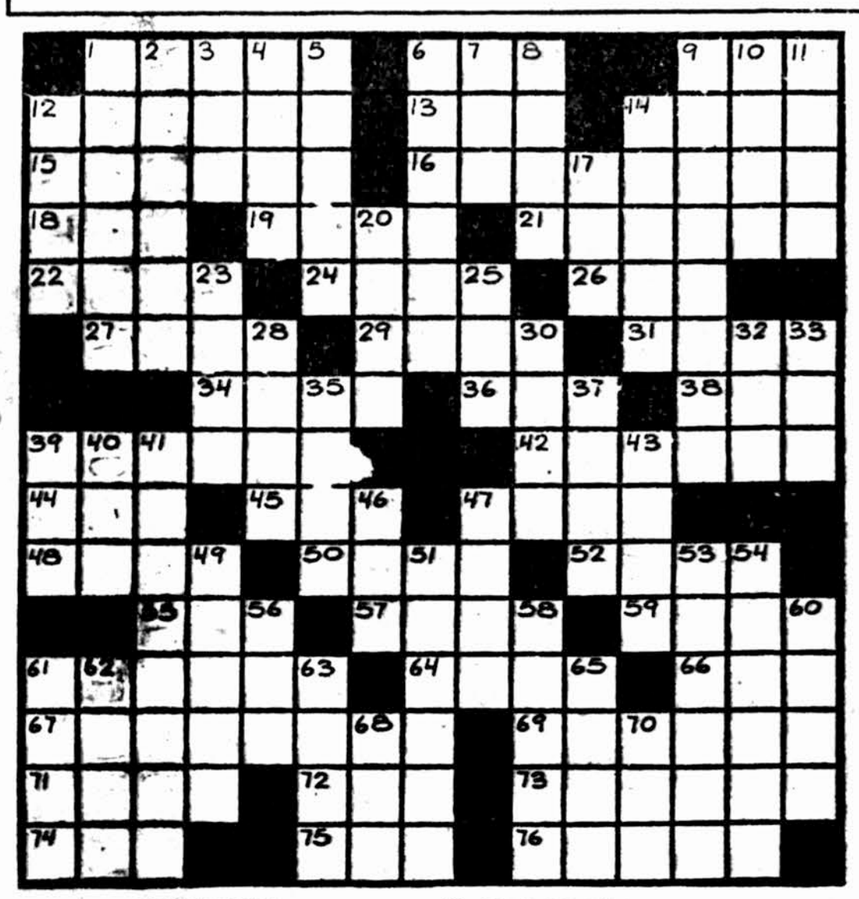
The Diamond Mountains catch much rain, and nature weaves a colourful tapestry of flowers: orchids, violets, lilies of the valley, wild roses, forget-me-nots, asters, bluebells, edelweiss, golden-rod, gentians, tiger lilies, lupines, mountain hollyhocks and rhododendrons. Trees, too, grow wild, lush profusion.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

(For Solutions See Page 39)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



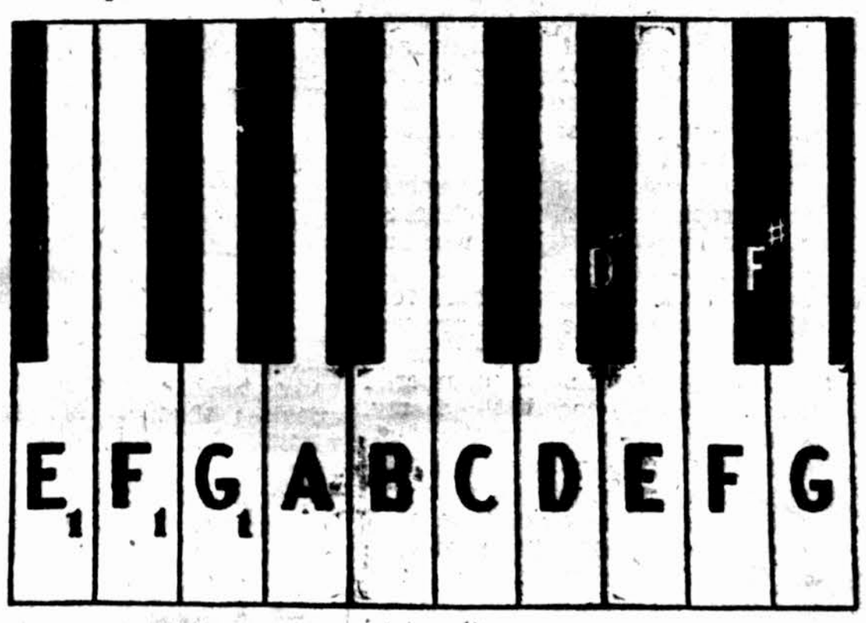
HORIZONTAL

1—Jews
6—Head covering
9—Endocardial
12—Who ferried souls across the Styx?
13—Literary collection
14—Weed
15—Plunder
16—What is the Old Dominion State?
18—High priest of Israel
19—Brasslike organ
21—Sanctuary
22—One of a Slavic people
24—Bays
26—Beverages
27—One of a Slavic tribe
29—Rear appendage
31—Hit with the open hand
34—Supplies with weapons
36—Who wrote "The Fall of the House of Usher"?
38—The kava
39—Hejaz is part of what peninsula?
42—Actor
44—Gain a victory
45—Having a central position
47—Dread
48—Bail
50—Facts
52—Cozy retreat
55—Mythical being
57—Fend off
59—Celestial body
61—In what city was Warren Harding an editor?
64—Wrongful act
66—Wing
67—Teach
69—Public speaker
71—Dagger
72—Split pea
73—Who was the Greek goddess of the moon?
74—Number
75—Sheep
76—Sources of being

VERTICAL

1—Who was supposed to be the earliest Greek philosopher?
2—Depression worn by running water
3—Anglo-Saxon money of account
4—Clothing
5—Jeer
6—What is the commercial center of the West Indies?
7—Cuckoo
8—Small cake
9—What is the capital of Upper Burma?
10—One of the Great Lakes
11—Rip
12—Athletic aggregation
14—Prongs
17—Obtain
20—Makes an edging
23—Dull brownish yellow
25—Gratuity
28—Border
30—Easy gait
32—Hail!
33—Established value
35—Female servant
37—Dash
39—Carpenter's tool
40—Long narrow inlet
41—What is the missing part of the name of the writer of fairy tales: Hans Christian ——?
43—Greek god of war
46—Simpleton
47—Game at cards
49—Select company
51—Bear tales
53—Declared
54—Claws
56—On behalf of
58—Refuse
60—Unusual
61—Haze
62—English queen
63—Bare
65—Woody plant
68—Call of the crow
70—Beverage

Easy to Play Old Time Tune



HOW quickly can you learn to play this old time tune? Do you know its name? Fold this paper so that you have the paper keyboard before you while you read the names of the notes of this tune and play them on your piano or accordion.

G(1) — C — E — G — F# — F — G(1) — G(1) — E — D — C —
G(1) — C — B — A — A — A — B — A — G(1) — G(1) — C —
G — F# — F — G(1) — G(1) — E — D — C — C — B — C —
D# — C — B — C — E — E — F — E — A — B — C

Riddliculous

What is the difference between a ceaseless talker and a thoughtless talker?

One never stops to think; the other never thinks to stop.

* * *

What is the most painful letter in the alphabet?

The letter B, because a bee sting.

* * *

What is it that we're always traveling toward, but never reach?

Tomorrow.

* * *

In what way are bats, owls and stars alike?

They all come out at night.

* * *

What should a man who always talks in his sleep do?

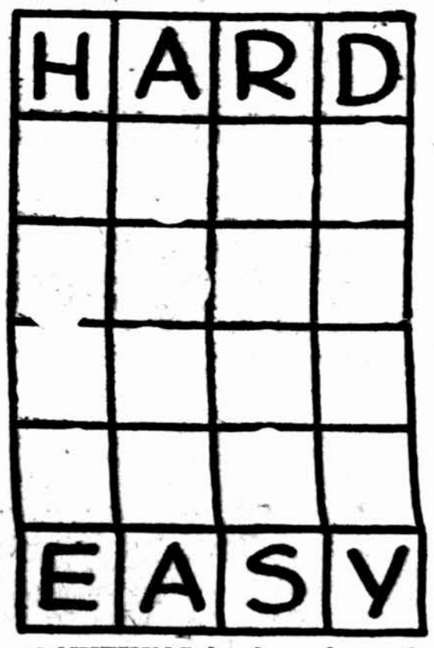
Nothing he should not do.

* * *

What is it that can do nothing but spin, yet never weave?

A top.

Word Ladder

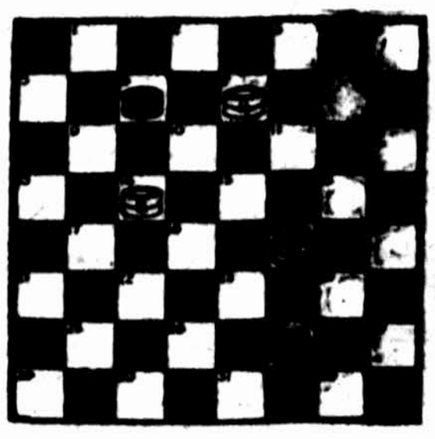


ANYTHING *hard* can be made *easy* with practice. But it doesn't take much practice to transform hard into easy here—just five moves, changing one letter at a time.

British General's Cryptogram

THIS is a military cryptogram which is supposed to have been actually transmitted by a

Check the Blacks



It is Black's turn to move, but White can be made to mate. How can you do it?

war. It makes use of a key word, which in this case is the name of a British general who played an important part in North American history. Only the letters in the message which occur in this officer's name are encoded. They are encoded by reversing the general's name; that is, the last letter of the name is used in place of the first letter, the next to last in the place of the second letter and so on.

With this clue, see how fast you can find the name of the general and the wording of the message:

BUBMR MGVRJO

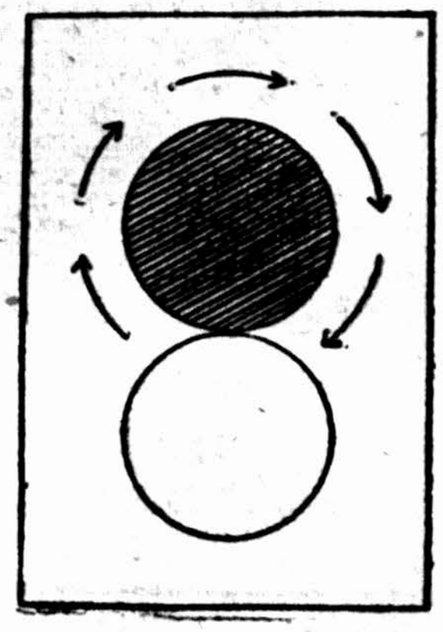
UGYTH TG BJTBYCBPT RGNY

EAOOAOB TVAIU.

[illegible] DRAMBD.

The Revolving Disc Problem

SUPPOSE two discs of equal size are placed edge to edge, as shown in the illustration at right. The lower white disc is firmly fixed and the upper shaded disc is permitted to revolve in the direction of the arrows, edge to edge, around the lower one. Can you figure out how many complete revolutions the top disc will make around its own center by the time it returns to its original starting point?



What Is the Number?

A certain number is composed of four digits whose sum is 27. The first two figures form a number that is half of the number formed by the last two digits. What is it?

SOUL OF EUROPE

stone walls, an everlasting sinister threat of the coming back of these ghosts.

Yet I, Sebastian Aloysius Summerer, an old and lonely man, seemed the only one to notice it. The Czech youngsters who kissed their girls under the ivy and lilac spun walls, in the dim light of old-fashioned gas lanterns. didn't have any forebodings.

Perhaps these lonely walks on chilly winter evenings were the reason of rheumatism creeping up my limbs and my spine one spring. A doctor in Weinberge advised rest and meatless days. But my rheumatism grew worse, my hands and legs were so stiff that I hardly could stagger out of the house.

The old woman who came in the morning to sweep the floors was not a sufficient servant. I advertised in the papers, and one morning a young Czech came; a peasant lad in search of a job. His name was Frantisek Bohoun.

He seemed honest and hard-working and I took him on. He helped me out of my chair and back into it. He brought the morning papers and food from a restaurant on the Kleinseite. I gave him a room in my house. I am afraid I was a genuine pest to him. Old lonely men with rheumatism are cranky.

Yet he stuck to the job. He did a bit of gardening in the small garden in front of the house and we talked a funny mixture of Czech and German. After one year, on a Sunday, he came home and stared at me.

"Pane Summerer...."

"What is it, Frantisek?"

"With your permission I would I like to marriage".

"To marry, aha.... and leave me alone here?"

"No, Pane Summerer, with your permission I would I like to bring wife here."

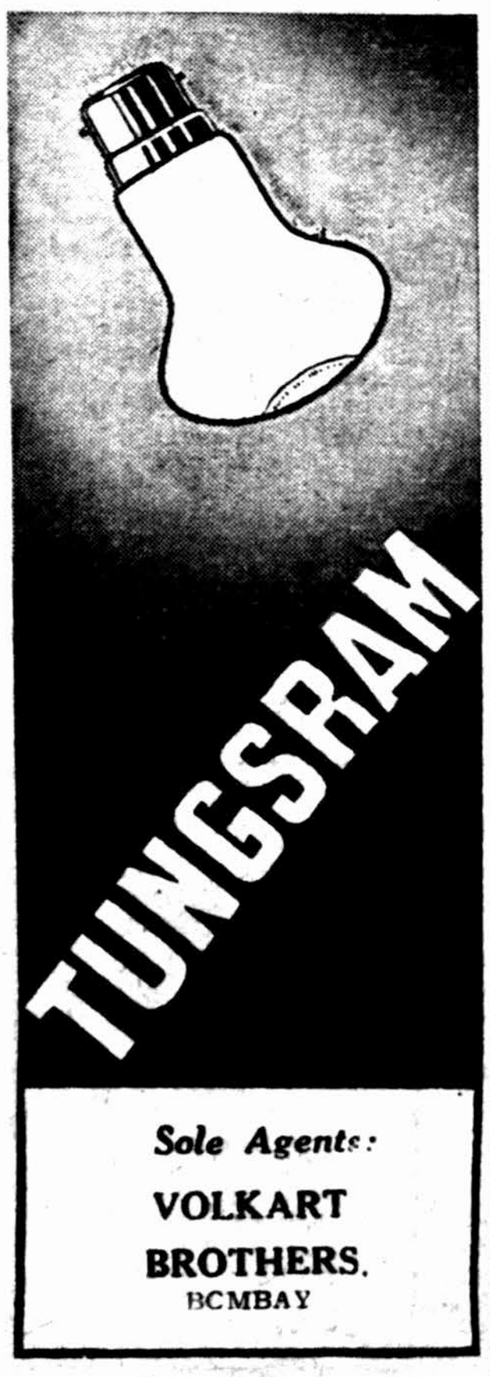
I grunted a bit.

"What is she like?" I asked.

"Her name Bozena," he said, a happy light in his eyes. It appeared that while taking a stroll over the Hradschin, Frantisek had seen a wench from his village who was in Prague to visit an aunt and took the opportunity to look at the ancient palace of the Hapsburgs. Frantisek showed her the Hradschin and the Daliborka and in the shadow of the Tower they had done what Czech boys did there with Czech girls; they had kissed each other. But apparently they had gone a step further; Bozena was going to have a baby and Frantisek wanted to marry her.

"What?" I said. "A baby in my house? Making noise and all kinds of....Frantisek, where is your common sense?"

"What I do, Pane? I've got to marry here.... she cooks Palatschinken very well," he added suddenly.



Sole Agents:
VOLKART BROTHERS.
BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 1)

For The Sale Of Pancakes

Palatschinken are Czech pancakes. They are not pancakes, they are Czech pancakes. They are most delicious. When I came to Prague they were more delicious than now. Maybe I am old and cranky and afflicted with rheumatism. Yet there was a girl from up-country, initiated in the cooking secrets of the older generation—perhaps.....

"Palatschinken as they used to make them before the war?" I asked Frantisek.

"Yes, Pane." he said convinced.

"Maybe love makes you a bit blind, Frantisek, and has also benumbed your tongue?"

"Pane Summerer, if you want to try, prosim, Bozena will bring Palatschinken next Sunday."

Bozena was a fresh healthy girl. handsomely Czech in her wide skirts and peasant blouse. And Frantisek had spoken the truth; she made old-style Palatschinken. After tasting them, I agreed that Frantisek should marry Bozena; they were to live in my house and Bozena was to cook.

They were happy. When after six months Bozena had her baby I was more panicky than Frantisek. I felt like a grandfather which was a bit ridiculous for a man who dedicated his life to registering mortgages with black ink or cancelling them with red ink.

Both Frantisek and Bozena had pretty voices; the child Frantisek junior—had a powerful voice.

I didn't mind. My nights were often sleepless nowadays. I was lying awake, listening to the howling of the winter wind round the Daliborka or the soft whisperings of spring. What were they to an old timid man? I used to think of Eisentadt and Vienna as I had known them, in the dying glamour of the Hapsburg Empire. Then the wind seemed to whisper with a million voices of dead beings, ghostly archivars, dutiful soldiers combating the Turks, Ferdinand's astrologer's; the faint tune of the "Prinz Eugen" mingled with the sweet bars of forgotten waltzes weirdly abrupt in the whining of the wind; and among the tunes I thought to hear the tap-tap of a huge approaching man, the Golem, this nightmare imagination of a Jewish saga: a man made of clay by an old rabbi of Prague and enlivened by a capsule containing the name of God under his tongue, who broke night by night through the shivering houses of the Altstadt after the rabbi had lost control of him. Then I thought to hear gay laughter from the Hradschin and tortured screams from the Daliborka Tower.

I was glad when Frantisek junior started to cry and after a while Bozena's sweet voice or Frantisek's virile tenor sang him to sleep. Frantisek's favourite song was "Silnize Sediwa" (On the grey street), but Bozena liked "Anduiko me dite" (Anduiko, my darling) and other old tunes. Their voices were warm and alive with the small problem of living beings, and the eerie sounds in the wind hushed.

Frantisek junior grew up and I felt more and more like a grandfather. I must say he affected my heart more than my rheumatism did. We wobbled together through my small garden; the because he only learned to walk, I because my stiff legs found it hard to walk. Bozena was cooking superb Palatschinken after some time she remained alone in the house. Frantisek had been called up to join the Army.

Revenge For Koeniggraetz

There is a joke that when the Austrians were defeated by the Prussians in the battle of Koeniggraetz in 1866, they vowed vengeance; and that the Austrian Adolf Hitler was Austria's revenge on Germany. I too had always regarded Adolf Hitler as a joke. and a joke in bad taste. I knew that men called Adolf are mostly plebeian, flatfooted, grumpy, ridden by a coarse thirst for revenge on their betters. They are servants, waiters and wall-paper hangers, imitating clumsily the upper classes. But as I said I regarded him as a joke; so did most of the Czechs. But slowly I thought to hear the eerie footfall of the Golem through the laughter following the joke. Brought up in the tolerance of the Austrian Empire. I felt rather sick when I read of the outrages committed with increasing brutality by the "Saupreusen" (The Swinish Prussians) as we Austrians used to call them. The events developed with ghoulish speed. The murder of Dollfuss shocked me. Yet many Austrians who had become Czech citizens adored this man Adolf. One, a half forgotten acquaintance of pre-war days, found his way to my house to ask me to become a member of their National-Socialist Party. "Great days are ahead for all Germans," he said; he was a canvasser in a Jewish firm. "One day I will replace the chief," he said. I excused myself with rheumatism. But he came again and again.

After the "Saupreussen" had trampled over Austria, over poor beautiful Vienna his blandishments became threats. "We will soon be in Czechoslovakia." he said, "and then every German and Austrian who is not with us will be regarded as against us"

I am a timid man and something in my heart, which, rheumatism made beat with irregular anxiety, told me that it was useless to resist the Golem; there was no wall against this monster. I signed on in the Nazi Party.

I didn't tell Bozena. Sometimes when I was talking with little Frantisek, I murmured:

"It's a wicked world, Frantisek, a wicked world, not as easy-going as it was, Frantisek."

He crowed and chased a butterfly.

Then came the days of Runciman, the conference of the elderly English gentleman with the umbrella—who reminded me so much of a K.K. Grundbuchsfuehrer—with the Golem. Bozena cried very much; she thought there was going to be war and Frantisek would have to fight. But the Czech troops were withdrawn and the Germans took the Sudeten. The Austrian canvasser who visited me, jubilated. I faked a dry smile; I'm not a hero. And they were coming to Prague, I felt it in my stiff legs like bad weather, they were coming to Prague.

They came. I am not concerned with history. I know that Adolf Hitler looked out of the Hradschin, the palace of the Hapsburgs who wouldn't have permitted him to sweep their stables. I know that the Prussians goose stepped up and down the Kleinseite. But most of all I know how Bozena—with wild eyes—was searching for little Frantisek who had ran out of the garden when he heard the military music.

They brought him in the afternoon. He had been wobbling along with crowd following the German band when the Czechs suddenly started to boo the Germans. A German soldier had fired—and little Frantisek's blood had been the red ink which cancelled his life.

Big Frantisek came after two days. The Czech army had been dissolved. He came to see the little grave of his firstborn and to hear the faint cries of another son. Bozena had been pregnant and in her shock and grief given premature birth.

But the child lived, a bit of consolation. It is no shame to say that I, an old man who had not acquired Prussian habits, cried for the little life which had soothed my loneliness.

I knew the Golem would march on. I heard of Czech student girls raped by Germans in the presence of Czech boys before they shot the boys. I was glad that my rheumatism was an excuse of not participating in the Nazi celebrations to which the Austrian canvasser—who after some time did take the place of his arrested Jewish chief—wanted to drag me. I noticed the unceasing hatred in Frantisek's and the tears in Bozena's eyes; I knew that by night Czechs stole to their room in my house and I guessed what they discussed. I did nothing to stop them.

The Germans went over Poland—the country which had tried to snatch a piece of bleeding Czechoslovakia. The English gentleman who reminded me so much of a K.K. Grundbuchsfuehrer declared war on Germany. And the torturers of the Daliborka had come to life again; the Gestapo sneaked through Prague day and night.

It was early morning when there was a knock at the door of my house. I heard Bozena open a window; I got up from my bed and looked out.

Gestapo men were in front of my house.

After a while I heard the creaking of the door; Bozena opened. The men rushed in, I heard them banging the door of every room. Two rushed into my room.

"Your name? Occupation? What are you doing here?" they shouted.

They calmed down when I spoke German; and they smiled when I showed them that I was a member of their party.

"We are here to arrest Frantisek Bohoun, your servant. He is suspected of conspiring with a certain Czech organisation against us. Didn't you notice anything?"

I feigned astonishment.

"The scoundrel," I said, with shaking knees.

Then the door was pushed open again and two men dragged Bozena in.

"Not a sign of the man," they reported. "We only found this woman and there is a child downstairs, in a cradle No sign of arms or bombs."

"Bombs?" I squeaked. yes, I squeaked. "Bombs in my house?"

"Yes," the Gestapo commander said. "We are informed the Czechs are manufacturing bombs for sabotage. Where is the man, where is Frantisek Bohoun?" he shouted at Bozena.

She shrugged her shoulders, sobbing.

"Where is Frantisek?" I asked her in Czech.

(Continued on next page)

SOUL OF EUROPE

(Continued from previous page)

"Gone away, Pane. gone away," she stammered.

"Is there a second entrance?" the Gestapo commander shouted at me.

"He has perhaps gone over the garden fence."

He stamped his foot.

"If he ever turns up here, arrest him and notify us at once. It is your duty as a member of the party. Jaeger and Sandner," he turned to two of his men, "you hunt for Bohoun all over the Kleinseite. See whether this woman has any picture of him. Mueller and Strahal, you look for him in Prague. The woman is under arrest. We'll question her at headquarters. If she knows where her husband is, she will squeal. You, Herr Summerer, stay here. But be careful and do your duty. If that servant turns up, inform us at once." Bozena's eyes were white with horror.

"I can't go away," she screemed. "My child, I want to see my child, you have murdered my little Frantisek. I want to see my little Andulko....."

"You will see your child when you've told us where your husband is. not earlier," the Gestapo commander said. They pushed her out of my room and over the stairs. She looked back at me, her face distorted.

"Pane Summerer, look after Andulko," she screamed shrilly. "For the sake of the Virgin, look after Andulko, Pane Summerer."

"I will, Bozena." I stammered, "I will."

They all left, dragging Bozena along. I saw them from my window. Two cars were waiting for them. They pushed Bozena in one and then rattled off.

I felt so sick. Bozena's scream still rang in my ears: "Look after Andulko, Pane Summerer, for the sake of the Virgin...."

I stumbled downstairs and looked at the child in the cradle. It was crying and wriggling. Perhaps it had wetted itself. I dragged a chair to the cradle, sat down and took the baby out.

The Bomb

Then I saw the bomb.

It was just a black ball. I had never seen a bomb before but I knew it was a bomb. I jumped up, giddy with fear and excitement. If the Gestapo men came back. Or if the bomb exploded...

I ran out of the room, carried the baby upstairs and put it on my bed.

My heart was beating wildly. I felt acute nausea. If the Gestapo came back! Which monster had hidden the bomb under the baby in the cradle? Frantisek? Then I remembered the desperate screams of Bozena: "Look after Andulko, for the sake of the Virgin...." and I knew. Bozena had hidden the bomb under her child, when the Gestapo came. I felt cold sweat on my forehead. The mother of the child had done this.

And I understood that for these two simple young Czechs the bomb had been more important than their child. Their other son had been killed by the Germans, their country humiliated and trampled upon. War was on and they could do a big thing to help in the liberation of their country. They could blow up a factory working for the oppressors. So they had hidden the bomb under their own baby when the Gestapo came. The German Golem was going round and made other people Golem—like. Animated out—clay with no feeling left the thirst for freedom and revenge under their tongues.

Or perhaps I was mistaken. Perhaps they had, cornered by the Gestapo and desperate, just looked for the next hiding place for the bomb before Frantisek fled through the back window. Perhaps they had done it mechanically, without thinking, without realizing what it meant for a mother to hide a bomb under her child in the cradle.

I didn't know. I went down and threw a sheet over the bomb in the cradle. It wasn't a time bomb for there was no ticking to be heard. I sat in my room, the baby on my knees and stared out of the window. Did the Gestapo come back?

But they didn't, they had all hands full and perhaps they trusted me as an Austrian and member of their ghoulish party.

Frantisek ventured back at night. I knew he would come to look what had happened to Bozena. and I left the back window open for him.

He was pale when I told him where Bozena was.

"They have killed my child, now they will kill my wife." He sobbed. Then he straightened himself.

"Pane Summerer," he said, "there has...something...been in cradle...."

"I know," I said, "it's still there."

"Thank you, Pane Summerer. I will take it and go...."

"Yes."I said," go. I'll take care of the child. What are you going to do... with the thing in the cradle?"

"The comrades gave it to me; we will use it—next night. An ammunition factory, Pane Summerer."

I nodded.

"Go, my son," said. "Go, and blow it up, blow it up, for the sake of the Virgin. blow it up. Go, they might watch my house. Be quick. I hope Bozena comes back—she made such good Palatschinken," I added saddly.

"God bless you, Pane Summerer," he sobbed, "Good-bye."

He went out of the window, into the darkness.

I went up and to bed. I sighed and pressed the poor little mite on my old, aching. rheumatic heart. The footfall of the Golem was in the nightwind

"Blow it up, my son Frantisek," I prayed fervently, "Blow it up."

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

OLD TIME TUNE: "Down By the Old Mill Stream."

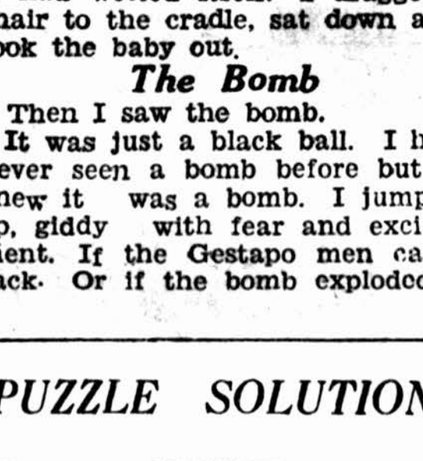
REVOLVING DISC: Curiously, the upper disc will make two complete revolutions. Test this problem with two coins of equal size and watch the number of revolutions made by the upper coin.

CRYTOGRAM: The general's name is Burgoyne. The message reads: Enemy moving north to intercept your baggage train. Reenforcements delayed.

CHECK THE BLACK: B 6 to 10; W 19 to 23, W winning any way B jumps.

WORD LADDER: Hard, Hart, Part, Past, East, Easy.

WHAT IS THE NUMBER: Thirty-nine is one half of 78, which makes the number 3978, the sum of the digits being 27.



Crossword Puzzle

"I LAUGH AT THE DICTATORS!"

(Continued from Page 35)

like it. But the lights were precisely right, the set was right, and the actors played their short parts to perfection. And we had twelve curtain calls" He beamed. "Twelve curtain calls!"

To obtain utmost effectiveness. the details. "I wanted a dress for Paulette, the poor little laundry girl—and it had to be a work of art, something with thought and a soul behind it. And I wanted a patch—but not an ordinary patch. I wanted the most beautiful patch in the world, something a poor girl must have searched weeks for. Perhaps she hunted a dozen rag bags for it. And how joyful when she found it! And her hat—a thirteen-cent hat that was a thing of beauty!" He gestured with his hands to shape the hat. "Perhaps it sounds nuts, but that is how it is done."

Chaplin said that he found his story line with "The Kid." "Before that my pictures were expanded gags Funny situations run into one another. They were pretty rough around the edges." He works not only rapidly but steadily. He likes to bowl and he likes to fish.

He apparently sticks well to old friends. His general manager, Alfred Reeves, is the pleasant, very circumspect Englishman who managed the Karno Repertoire Company which brought Chaplin to the United States in 1913. Chaplin has been earning his own living—and contributing to the support of his widowed mother—since the age of 9.

In November, 1913, he was hired for the movies by Mack Sennett, and five years later, at the age of 28, he started his own producing company, and has been on his own ever since, with not one financial failure. Some of his employes have been with him steadily since 1918, and others date back to 1912. Wyn Ritchie, seamstress in the wardrobe department, worked with Chaplin in that year; Henry Bergman, on whom he tries out many of his ideas, has been with him since 1916; Rollie Totheroh, who operated a camera on "The Great Dictator," dates from 1915 and hasn't missed shooting a Chaplin picture in those twenty-five years; Loyal Underwood, now in the production office, also met Chaplin in 1915 and has worked with him or for him ever since.

However, in the making of "The Great Dictator" some disloyalty occurred. Strips of film showing Chaplin in various poses were peddled about New York and one magazine, not informed of the way the film had been obtained, accepted it in good faith and used one of the pictures for a cover. Its air-mailed letter in regard to this intended use went in some way astray at the Chaplin studio and was not delivered until three days after its arrival.

Chaplin charged that this early publication would do enormous damage to his film and sued for a million dollars. The suit has been "settled". and it is said in Hollywood—by friends—that "Charlie probably wouldn't have been so sore if he hadn't thought it a bad pose."

The music take for the introductory titles finally was satisfactory and a series of montage shots that will come at the carefully guarded climax of the film ruled on the screen—Paulette Goddard in frightened flight from a Double-cross trooper, a young man killed in a ghetto raid, Miss Goddard knocked down by a brutish trooper

"How do you like it? Do you think the public will like it? Exciting, isn't it?" Chaplin leaned far over in his seat, watching the montage for what must have been the fiftieth time with the same enthusiasm with which he first had thought of them. He whispered the story's end—"But don't publish it, please. But what do you think? Won't it go big? Won't it?"

On the film Chaplin as the Dictator steps from a big open car. An officer moves forward and salutes. The camera swings widely to show what appears to be a crowd of at least a million people.

"Where did we get that shot? Well, where do you think? From Germany! My own fifth column snagged it out of Germany. Hitler is not only my clown. He also has paid some of my production cost. Saved me no end of money. Isn't it wonderful?"

"AUDUBON"

(Continued From Page 10)

to door, trying to get wealthy English families to subscribe to the tremendous work which he planned to publish His English engraver was also an artist and the first volume was a joy to the heart of Audubon.

Not content with the pictures of the birds, Audubon had kept a set of notes daily during all these years of work. Simultaneously with the publication of the pictures in life size, he was publishing the facts about them entitled "Ornithological Biography." Audubon's planned work was so vast that at his death he had not completed it; yet viewed against the background of difficulties his achievement was stupendous.

Success brought criticism. Many naturalists of the day were more theoretical than scientific; they studied books, whereas Audubon had tramped through swamps and country roads. These critics gradually admitted that Audubon's findings were accurate at all points.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from Page 33)

see that they had given such an importance to the physical culture.

Then, thanking our hosts and the organisers of the Baroda Children's Association, we took their leave. Now that a strong Executive Committee has been framed, it is hoped that the Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari will start its work in right earnest and remain active and efficient. The local workers, indeed, are sincere and full of service and sacrifice. I have no doubts, therefore, that Baroda will soon have a very strong children's centre. Our best wishes are with them!

* * * *

Nature's Blotting-Paper

OUR ancestors did not use blotting-paper and still in some old-fashioned offices it is not used. Instead they used sand.

Take some sand, remove the stones and dirt and, if the sand is wet, dry it in the sun. This sand when sprinkled on the writing will absorb the superfluous ink.

The fine black sand on the seashore is the best, but in case it is not available any other sand, freed from dirty matter, will do.

All Good Wishes from
your loving
Dada

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE restaurant advertised rapid service, but did not give it. A patron gave an order, waited patiently, and fell asleep. He awoke to hear the waitress's voice.

"Did you order this Sunday?" she asked.

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed the customer in dismay. "I came in here last Monday!"

* * * *

COUNSEL had finished their speeches. The court awaited the judge's summing-up.

Presently he leaned forward and glared hard at the thickly-set man in the dock. "Prisoner at the bar", he said, "it has been proved that you entered the building on the tenth. You tore up a huge safe and lowered it out of the window to the ground. Furthermore, you tore the door of the back entrance to the building off its hinges. What is your answer to that?"

The prisoner shrugged his shoulders.

"Well, your lordship", he returned, "I did it in a moment of weakness."

* * * *

SHE was obviously annoyed when she returned from her shopping expedition. "John," she said to her husband. "I've just found that the woman next door has a coat exactly the same as mine."

John looked up from his banking account, which he had been trying to balance. "Well, my dear," he said "I suppose you'll want me to buy you a new coat?" "Yes," she replied, "it would be cheaper than moving, wouldn't it?"

* * * *

A SCOTTISH farmer's son had the misfortune to fall in love with two girls at once. The one was tall and strapping, the other was small and slim.

The puzzled lover at last asked his father's advice.

"Well," said his father, "there's sae muckle machinery used in farmin' nooadays that a big, active wife no' o' muckle use; so I advise ye to tak' the little ane—she'll eat less, onyway!"

* * * *

THE portly amateur soprano wanted a job in non-stop variety. She went to interview an agent and showed him a list of the "numbers" she could sing. The agent glanced through it and then looked at the girl.

"You've got a pretty big repertoire, haven't you?" he said.

"Well," replied the singer, with a slight blush, "it's the singing that develope one, you know."

AN ambitious young man heard of the death of the junior partner of a big firm. Being full of self-confidence, he hurried to the offices of the firm, whose senior partner was a friend of his father's.

"How about my taking your partner's place?" he asked.

"Excellent!" said the senior partner. "If you can fix things with the undertaker."

* * * *

"WELL, Dick, my boy," said his uncle, "my congratulations! I hear you're engaged to one of the pretty Robbins twins."

"Rather!" replied Dick, heartily

"But," said his uncle, "how on earth do you manage to tell them apart?"

"Oh," said the young man, "I don't try!"

* * * *

A BUSINESS woman, manageress of a large laundry, was bewailing the lack of education among members of her own sex even when occupying good positions.

"I receive many letters," she said, "and I find two words which frequently occur are generally misspelt."

"And what are the words?"

"'Preposterous' and 'exorbitant.'"

STRANGER (savagely): "You're sitting on my hat, sir!"

Old Gentleman: "So I feel, sir! And I hope in the future you will wear soft hats, and not these hard-brimmed abominations."

* * * *

HE was rather small, and had been used to sleeping with a night-light in the room, but his parents had decided that he must start sleeping in the dark. When his mother put out the light, he asked, plaintively:—

"Must I sleep in the dark tonight, mummy?"

"Yes, darling", was the reply, "you are getting a big boy now."

"Well, may I say my prayers over again—more carefully?"

* * * *

BARNEY, the junior partner, burst into the senior partner's room and banged angrily on the desk.

"Our showroom manager has gone raving mad," he cried. "We must dismiss him at once."

"Calm yourself," said the senior partner. "What's happened?"

"He has put on the showroom window a testimonial praising our typewriters, and it's written with a fountain-pen," Barney explained.

"WILL you try some of my angel cake?" asked the young wife of her husband.

"No, thank you" was the reply.

"Are you afraid it isn't good enough?" she asked.

"No; I'm afraid I'm not good enough."

"Good enough for what?"

"Good enough to become an angel"

* * * *

AIRMAN: Is that your new girl?"

Salor: "No. Just the old one painted over."

* * * *

A SCOTTISH surgeon, man of few words, met his match—in a woman! She called at his surgery with her hand badly inflamed and swollen. The following dialogue, opened by the doctor, took place.—

"Better?"

"Bruise."

"Poultice."

The next day the woman called again, and the dialogue was as follows:—

"Better"

"Worse"

"More poultices."

Two days later the woman made another call.

"Better?"

"Well. Fee?"

"Nothing. Most sensible woman ever I met."

Our Humorist At Large

Doctor: "Do you think you are strong enough for hard labour?"

Hard Case: "Some of the best judges have thought so."

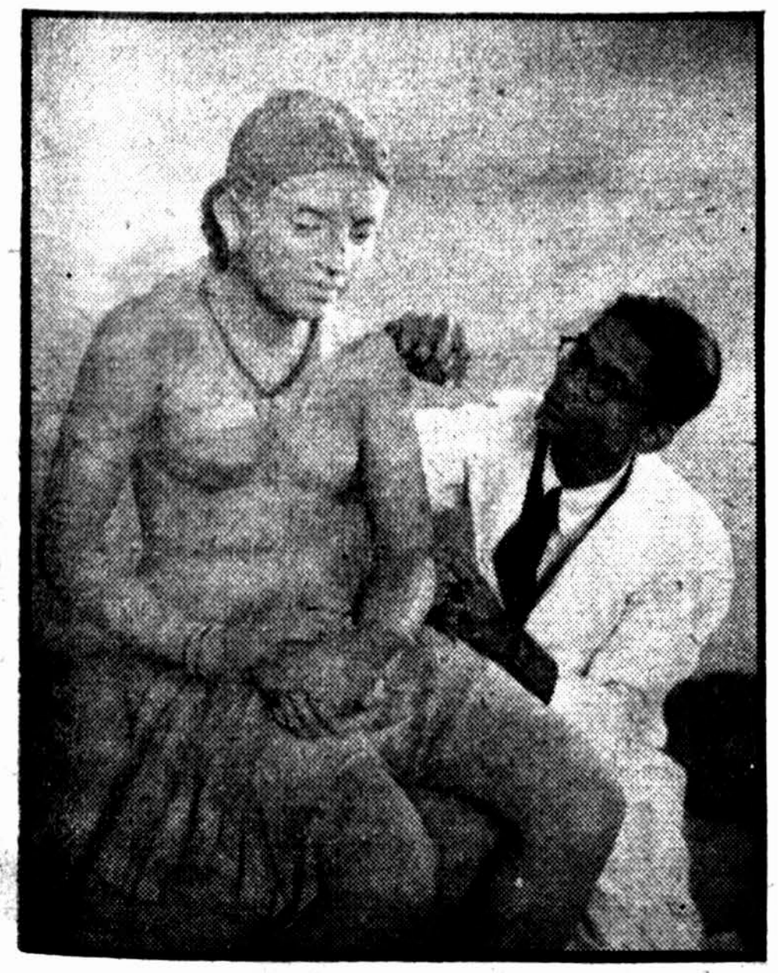
"Dick considers he got the catch of the season when he married Ethel."

"Quite likely. She certainly threw herself at him."

"How did you get on at the Recruiting Office Joe?"

"'E but they thought I be hungry sir. 'You get back to the gaffer what employs 'e' 'e said, 'and tell 'e to have 'e stuffed!"

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
Single Copy One Anna
For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.



"THAKI'S PET".

(Sculptural Study by Mr. G. M. Vithalkar, students, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.)

"YASHODA AND KRISHNA".

(Oil-painting by Mr. T. K. Padmanabh, student, School of Arts, Trivandrum.)

"LOTUS-PITCHER".

(Woodcut, by Mr. Y. K. Shukla).

MURAL PANEL.

(By Bendre Studio, Dadar).

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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.